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# The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of
ITALIAN OPERAS,
To commence on Monday, February 27th,
Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Aliara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.
On Monday, February 27th,
TRAVIATA.

Violetta, - - - - Madlle. Piccolomini.
Alfredo, - - - - Signor Belart.
Germont, - - - - Signor Aldighieri.
Flora, - - - - Madame Gramaglia.
Barone, - - - - Signor Aliara.
Marchese, - - - - Signor Castelli.
Gastone, - - - - Signor Mercuriali.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28th,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
On Wednesday, February 29th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 25th, 1860,
Second Night of the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of "Gisippus."
First Night at Half Price of the "Lioness of the North."
Mr. T. C. KING.
Second Appearance of Mr. FITZJAMES, of the Theatre Royal.
Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of
GISIPPUS; Or,
THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.

Gisippus, - - - Mr. T. C. King.
Medon, - - - Mr. Fitzjames.
Sophronia, - - - Miss A. Parker.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
In consequence of the rapturous reception of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, on Monday Evening last, he will perform the Solo on the Piccolo—"The Carnival of Venice."
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
LIONESS OF THE NORTH; or,
ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.

Triptolemus Kroutt, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Alexis Romanowski, - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Elizabeth Petrovna, - - - Miss A. Parker.

*,* Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
NOW OPEN,
HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE,
At a quarter past Eight o'clock
Every Evening.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Will have the honour of giving his Grand Concerts every Evening, on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Aero Harmonica," together with his inimitable entertainment of
ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS;
Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD.
Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the Regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening and give selections:—
The Band of the 76th Regiment will attend To-night, and give selections.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock.
Grand Morning Performances on This Day (Saturday), and Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly lit with Gas.
*,* The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from Her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and Seats secured.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

IRISH AUXILIARY
TO THE
COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.
OFFICE—17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Those kind friends who are collecting for the
GENERAL OBJECTS
of the Society, or for the
FUGITIVE SLAVE MISSION,
are requested to forward their Collections to this Office, on or before the last day of the present month.
HENRY M. FINNY, Clk., Secretary.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.
Contributions received for the above Schools, in the Office, 6, NICHOLAS-STREET, off Christ Church-place, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from Two to Four o'clock p.m., by
R. H. WOOD, Collector.
N.B.—Remittances acknowledged by return of post.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
ROSCOMMON FAIR, on THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH.
Special Trains for the conveyance of Cattle and Pigs will be in readiness at Roscommon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 20th February, 1860.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
At the twenty-ninth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, held at the Town Hall, in the City of Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1860,
WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Esq.
(Chairman of the Board of Directors) in the Chair.
The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the common seal of the company having been affixed to the Register of Proprietors, the following resolutions were severally carried, viz.—
1st. That the Report of the Directors now read, together with the Statement of Accounts (as already forwarded to the shareholders), for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, be received and adopted.
2nd. That Dividends be now declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1859, upon the several classes of Shares in this Company, at the rates following, viz.—5 per cent. per annum on the 5 per cent. Preferential Share Capital; 6 per cent. per annum on the 6 per cent. Preferential Share Capital; 2 per cent. per annum (clear of Income-tax) on the ordinary Share Capital; and that such dividends be respectively made payable on the 24th day of March next, to the proper registered holders.
3rd. That Charles Bianconi, Thomas White Jacob, John Levy, and William Henry Riall, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of this Company.
4th. That Jacob Penrose, Esq., the retiring Auditor, be elected an Auditor of the Company.
WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Chairman.
The ordinary business having been concluded, the Meeting was made Special (pursuant to notice by Advertisement read thereat), when the following proceedings took place, viz.:—
The Great Southern and Western Railway Company having, without our sanction, or that of our Board of Directors, introduced into Parliament a Bill entitled "The Waterford and Limerick, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Bill," enabling that Company to purchase or rent our line, and having persisted in proceeding therewith, notwithstanding their being called upon by our Directors to withdraw the same—
Resolved—"That we entirely dissent from the said Bill, and hereby require the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to withdraw the same, and in case of their not at once signifying their intention of doing so, we instruct our Board to oppose it vigorously on our behalf."
A poll having been demanded, scrutineers were appointed, who have reported the result thereof to be as follows:—
FOR THE RESOLUTION.
Capital—Original, .. £224,387½
Preference, .. 254,480 —£478,867½
Votes—Proxies, .. 1,334
In room, .. 27—1,361
AGAINST.
Capital—Original, .. £158,895
Preference, .. 45,750—£204,645
Votes—Proxies, .. 544
In room, .. 11—555
MAJORITY FOR THE RESOLUTION.
Capital, .. .. .. £274,222½
Votes, .. .. .. 806
A true statement.
(Signed) NICHOLAS J. LALOR.
JOSEPH FISHER.
The said Resolution was, therefore, declared to be duly carried.
WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Chairman.
The Chairman having vacated the chair, the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford was called thereto, when it was unanimously Resolved, that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to William Malcomson, Esq., for his able and dignified conduct in the chair on this occasion.
THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.

DUBLIN SAILORS' HOME."
Charges for each Boarder per day, Two Shillings.
Shipwrecked Men are Paid for by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.
No exception is made to this rule, as individuals who may be in Arrears are Dismissed, and their Wearing Apparel or other effects detained until payment is made.

GRAND CANAL.
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's House, WILLIAM-STREET, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Accounts of the Company for the Half-year ended 31st December last, with the Report of the Auditors thereon; together with the report of the Directors and the Engineer, and for the purpose of declaring a Dividend; also to elect two Directors and one Auditor in the room of those retiring by rotation; the retiring Directors and Auditor being eligible to be re-elected.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from the 18th to the 25th day of February instant, both days inclusive.
Copies of the Half-yearly Account will be ready for delivery to the Proprietors at the Company's House, William-street, on and after Friday, the 17th instant.
(By order) JOHN M'MULLEN, Secretary.
Grand Canal House, William-street, Feb. 13th, 1860.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Committee of the Adelaide Hospital having been unable to secure the Round-room at the Rotundo for the 1st and 2nd March, as originally intended, request their friends to take notice that their Bazaar will be held on the 5th and 6th March instead. Persons having work are, therefore, most particularly requested to send it in without further delay to any of the undermentioned ladies:—
LADY PATRONESSES:
The Marchioness of Downshire
The Countess of Roden
The Countess of Mayo
The Countess of Clancarty
The Countess of Desart
The Countess of Cavan
The Countess of Caledon
The Viscountess Dungannon
The Viscountess Gough
Lady Castlemaine
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock
Mrs Napier
Mrs Flood
LADIES WHO HAVE CONSENTED TO RECEIVE WORK:
Mrs Gayer, Upper Mount-street
Mrs Hudson, 2, Merrion-square, North
Mrs George W Maunsell, 10, Merrion-square, South
Mrs Greene, 49, Stephen's-green
Mrs Henry Dix, 9, Upper Gardiner-street
The Misses Thwaites, Upper Sackville-street
Mrs Arthur Bushe, Fitzwilliam-square
Miss Forster, 4, Fitzwilliam-place
Miss Macarthy, Pembroke-place
Mrs Richardson, 2, North Frederick-street
Mrs Thomas Greene, 3, Hatch-street
Miss Barton, 16, Upper Pembroke-street
Mrs Robert Manders, Landscape, Dundrum
Miss Crozier, Seafield, Donnybrook-road
Hon Mrs Plunket, Baron-hill, Dalkey
Mrs Hackett, Melville, Blackrock
Mrs Ryan, 4, Waterloo-terrace
The objects for the attainment of which the Adelaide Hospital has been founded are now well known, and do not need repetition here. But it may be well to state that it now has accommodation for One Hundred Patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland, and has since its opening in October, 1858, afforded relief within its walls to 1,080, exclusive of the number who have been attended at the Dispensary.
The Committee know that it will be asked, why should a Bazaar be resorted to for the support of an institution which is so highly appreciated, and has been so liberally supported by the Protestant public? and they are anxious, therefore, to state the Bazaar is a *special effort* to meet a *peculiar emergency*; and they have been induced to resort to this means in order that the regular income of the Hospital may not be interfered with, or the Institution burdened with a debt from its commencement. For in furnishing the Hospital, which has been completed in order to meet the urgent demands made upon it by the poor Protestants of Ireland, expenses, not easily foreseen at the outset, were unavoidably incurred; and it is to clear the Hospital from a debt thus contracted that this Bazaar is proposed. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the ladies of Ireland, from whom already the most valuable assistance and cordial sympathy has been received, will lend their aid to ensure the success of this special effort, by means of which many who might not otherwise be able to assist this most useful charity will, it is believed, have an opportunity of doing so.
The Ladies' Committee take the liberty of subjoining a List of the different kinds of articles they would recommend to be sent to the Bazaar, and for Donations of which, as for all other Contributions, they will feel much obliged:—
1. Clothes for the Poor.
2. Toys, and Articles of Children's Clothing.
3. Flowers, either in Pots or made up into Bouquets.
4. Stereoscopic Slides or Photographs.
As the Bazaar has been fixed for the First Week in March, the Committee particularly request that all Articles may be sent in on or before the 20th of February next.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
WM. BARKER, M.D., M.R.I.A., will commence the Third part of the course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, on Monday, February 27th, 1860, at Eight o'clock p.m. To be continued each Evening, except Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour.
Free to the Public.
Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Rev. S. G. MORRISON will (D.V.) deliver the Tenth Lectures of the present Course, being Lectures from the 3d chap. of St. John's Gospel, on the Work of the Holy Spirit, or a Night with Jesus, To-morrow Evening, Feb. 26, at 7 o'clock.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Heather. Subject—"Seed Time and Revival."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. John Hall.
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.

## Auctions.

AUCTION OF BARBADOES SUGAR.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, BY BULFIN & FAY,
At the Broker's Office, Commercial Buildings,
On THURSDAY, 1st of MARCH, 1860, at Two o'clock,
120 Hhds. BARBADOES SUGAR.
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, February, 1860.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY,
On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).
Lot No. 1.
All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STOPFORD, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company in a plot of Ground, Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre-square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.
Lot No. 2.
A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.
Lot No. 1, is held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.
A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniencies, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £400 on the concerns.
Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.
This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.
The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.
The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of
E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer,
Galway.
N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for a new line of Railway to pass right through Lot No. 1.

## Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

HYDROPATHY.
NOT the deleterious Hot Air or Turkish Bath.
See Dr. Gully on the Water Cure, page 505.
The Nearest Pure SEA WATER to Dublin is at the
MERRION HOT and COLD BATHS; also,
WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,
(Where hundreds have been cured of different complaints,)
and LADIES' BATHING PLACE at MERRION.
Vapour, Douche, Sitz, and Packing Baths always ready.
The nearest pure clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove avenue,
SANDYCOVE,
Where alone Sea Water can be got uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.
THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens),
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

## Publications.

This day is published, 12 mo. Cloth, Price 3s.
A TREATISE ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF BILLS OF SALE IN IRELAND, with the Registration Act of 1854, and numerous cases and precedents. By JAMES F. BYRNE, Esq., Solicitor.
Dublin, HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to Hon. Society of King's Inns.

PONEY FLOAT, and BAKER'S SPRING VAN, to be Sold.
Address, "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

## Sermons.

EDUCATION FUND.
The ANNUAL SERMONS, in aid of the above, will be preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, On This SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at Twelve o'clock Noon, by the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN;
And at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by the
Rev. JOHN HALL (Minister of Mary's Abbey).

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
FOUNDED 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be preached (D.V.) in
CLONTARF CHURCH,
On Sunday Next, 26th day of February, 1860,
By the Rev. R. FRIZELLE,
Curate of St. Thomas's, Ex-Sch. T.C.D.
The following brief statement is given with a view to enlist the sympathies of all those who desire effectually to aid in the propagation of Gospel Truth in Ireland, reminding them that in every missionary enterprise the most hopeful field of labour is, invariably, the culture *of the young*.
A very large class of Protestant Orphans, viz., those who have had only *one* parent Protestant, are throughout the *whole North of Ireland, Dublin, Wicklow, &c., without any Protestant Asylum* except that which this Society can afford.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of those Orphans. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although this Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

| The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1851 was | 36 | The gross income for the year ending 31st December, 1851, was | £223 16 9½ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1852 .. | 47 | 1852 .. | 324 10 11 |
| 1853 .. | 61 | 1853 .. | 350 9 11½ |
| 1854 .. | 87 | 1854 .. | 428 13 3½ |
| 1855 .. | 105 | 1855 .. | 657 15 9 |
| 1856 .. | 109 | 1856 .. | 802 5 0 |
| 1857 .. | 120 | 1857 .. | 1010 5 5 |
| 1858 .. | 132 | 1858 .. | 1016 3 7 |
| At present .. | 150 | | |

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev W. A. Hempston, Incumbent; by Rev. J. Crawford, Curate; by the Rev. the Preacher; by any of the neighbouring Clergymen; or, at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
R. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

SCOTS' CHURCH, MARY'S ABBEY.
(Entrance at No. 155, Capel-street.)
On SUNDAY, the 4th MARCH, 1860,
SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED
by the
REV. JOHN HALL,
At Twelve o'clock Noon, and at Seven o'clock Evening,
And Collections made in Support of the
SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE CHURCH.
Two of these Schools, one for Boys and the other for Girls, adjoining the Church, have been long known and highly valued as Institutions for bringing within the reach of persons of moderate means, a good, sound Mercantile and Scriptural Education.
There is also a School where a useful practical education is given *free* to a number of the Children of the Poor in the densely inhabited and destitute neighbourhood contiguous to the Church.
The Committee confidently hope for the continued liberality of the Public, to enable them to maintain and extend their Educational efforts.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, 48, North Great George's-street; Rev. John Hall, 42, Eccles-street; Matthew Anderson, Roebuck House, or 2, Inn's-quay; Dr. Denham, 3, Cavendish-row; Thomas Drury, 24, Merchants'-quay; Matthew Drysdale, 84, Bell Villa, Heytesbury-street; Robert Macalister, 15, Glasnevin-road; or by William Peebles, Treasurer, 34, Eccles-street.

## Insurances.

*ENGLISH AND IRISH*
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE"
ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December 1859.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825.
DUBLIN, OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds Invested .. .. .. .. | £848,000 |
| Annual Income .. .. .. .. | 116,000 |
| Claims Paid .. .. .. .. | 1,150,000 |

BONUS YEAR.
The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next.
Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided.
The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.
The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next.
EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.
(By Order of the Board)
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun.,
Secretary for Ireland.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

## Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Lease of the House No. 29, DAME-STREET.
Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a LARGE ROOM, or Wareroom, as Committee or Public Meeting Room, by the day, week, or month.
Address "X," IRISH TIMES Office.

WM. BOLTON AND CO.,
General Grocers and Wine Merchants,
36, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
TEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent Family Congou, for general use, .. | 3s. 8d. per lb. | |
| Rich Pekoe Souchong, .. .. .. | 4s. 0d. " | |
| WHISKEY. | per gallon. | |
| Whiskey, 5 years old, LL Flavour, recommended, | 13s. 4d. | |
| MALT LIQUORS. | Quarts. | Pints. |
| Pure XX Porter, 12 months in bottle, .. | 3s. 10d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Drogheda Ale, .. .. .. | 3s. 10d. | 2s. 0d. |
| East India Beer, .. .. .. | 3s. 0d. | 1s. 8d. |
| Bass's Pale Ale, .. .. .. | 4s. 10d. | 2s. 6d. |

N.B.—Orders by post punctually attended to.

TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE.
Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 30s. and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a Double Rein Bridle, plated or covered buckles, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use; but I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.
I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.; being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
THE CHEAP FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN CASTLE
LEVEE, DRAWINGROOM, AND
ST. PATRICK'S BALL.
LOUIS ROSENSTEIN,
16, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Begs to inform Gentlemen requiring superior CASTLE SUITS, complete in every respect; SWORDS, BUCKLES, Rich EMBROIDERED VESTS, COCKED HATS, &c., that he has an IMMENSE VARIETY for SALE or HIRE, on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY AND LOOKING GLASS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
RICHARD W. SPARKS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of having been disappointed in the disposal of his Establishment, he is obliged to resume business.
R. W. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for all the patronage his house has experienced during the last century, and of saying that his business will be conducted as heretofore, on the principle of selling the very best goods at moderate prices.
The Warerooms are at present undergoing alterations, with the view to a new stock, and, in the meantime, the present stock will be cleared out at reduced prices.
R. W. SPARKS,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY
BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

| | Per Ton. | | Per Ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips............ | £7 0 0 | Blood Manure.................................... | £6 0 0 |
| Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape.... | 7 0 0 | Crushed Bones........................................ | 7 10 0 |
| Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure..................... | 7 0 0 | Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)................. | 9 0 0 |
| Mineral Superphosphate of Lime...................... | 6 0 0 | | |

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office,
20, USHER'S-QUAY.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.
A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

## Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL
TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street,)
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from .. | 1s. 6d. |
| Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from .. | 2s. 6d. |
| Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post .. | 2s. 6d. |

Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.
WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & CO.'s Patent Concentrated Coffees, in air-tight canisters of 2lbs., 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb.
Every class of Coffee drinkers must well remember the sensation produced in the public mind on the introduction of White, Fairchild, & Co.'s Patent Concentrated Turkey Coffee, 15 years ago.
Trial and comparison have convinced the public that these Coffees are better and cheaper than any other.
White, Fairchild, & Co.'s Canister Coffee trade is now the largest in the kingdom. This great fact sufficiently proves what can be accomplished by keeping good faith with the public.
Agent—W. ELWOOD, North Central Drug Hall, 146, Great Britain-street, Dublin, within one door of Great George's-street.

SOAP, CANDLES COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN AND WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

TYNDALL.
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation—the more so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

TURNERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS ENGINEERS, and MACHINISTS,
will find the Prices of KENNAN'S WARRANTED TOOLS to be much lower than are commonly asked for inferior goods.
Emigrants' *Mechanical Outfits* carefully selected.
THOMAS KENNAN and SONS,
Artists' and Mechanics' Warehouse,
Lathe and Tool Manufactory,
18 and 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - | £1 1 0 |
| Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - | 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ℙ week |
| Companions, not under treatment, | 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 " |
| Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - - | 0 1 0 per day. |

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION.
FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes.
FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders.
56, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

ROOM PAPER.—A most extensive and varied assortment of the newest patterns, from 4d. to 15s. per dozen.
Builders' Ironmongery, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Stoves, &c.
Window Glass, Polished Plate, Sheet, and Crown,
Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnish, &c.
Metal and Marble Mantelpieces.
THOMAS DOCKREL holds the largest stock of any house in the trade, which he will dispose of on liberal terms.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
58, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.
Agent to the Wearmouth Sheet and Crown, and the Thames Plate Glass Companies.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the leguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—JOHN TUTE, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED DISH COVERS.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, which is at present fully assorted.
Their selection of Fire Irons and Fenders will be found well worthy of notice, both as regards quality and price.
J. Edmundson and Co. have an extensive assortment of Drawing-room Grates, Kitchen Ranges (including Goddard's Patent), and every other description of Grates and Stoves, including the Patent Gas Fireplace.
J. E. and Co. would also call particular attention, amongst many other articles, to their London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, Electro-plated goods of every description, best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays, Moderateur Lamps.
J. E. and Co. have also on hands a large assortment of
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal;
Gas Lustres, Hall Lanterns, Grecian Dishes, &c.;
House Furnishing and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting
Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills,
Manufactories, Convents, &c.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES?
when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
*Kept for Connoisseurs only.*
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
*particularly suited for Economists.*
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs ad
lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 4s. 0d. per cwt.
97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.
Coals—Glenrix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
Irish and English Salt.
Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.
Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.
All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again.
Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S
New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse,
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Motte or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.
At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.
Dinners, Lunches, from 2 to 7 o'clock—Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Ham, and with choice of Vegetables; Dinner, 10d.; Lunch (large), 6d. Pastry or Pudding, 2d. extra.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c.; also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application.
JAMES PERRY,
DUBLIN CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS,
DOLPHIN'S-BARN LANE,
CORK-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s)
Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer,
31, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SITUATIONS.
MR. EDGWORTH'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES,
40, KILDARE-STREET,
(Opposite Club House.)
For Supplying the NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and FAMILIES with well-recommended ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, PROFESSORS, TUTORS, &c., and SCHOOLS with competent and experienced MASTERS, CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TEACHERS and Assistants generally.
VACANCIES.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.
WANTED, immediately, Resident and Visiting Governesses, Tutors, Companions, &c., English and Foreign.
SERVANTS
WANTED, immediately, Cooks, Thorough Servants, House Maid, House and Parlour Maids, Nurses, Children's Maids, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Also, some English Servants.

## Wants.

WANTS a Situation, as General Inside Servant, or would go in a weekly employment, to attend two or three gentlemen in their rooms, as Light Porter. Satisfactory references given. Is a Protestant, and has no incumbrance.—Please address "A. C. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PAGE OR VALET.—A smart, active Lad, aged 17, wishes to procure a situation as above, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family; knows his business well, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his last master. Please address "J. H.," 5, South George's-street, or the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

AS MESSENGER, or PORTER, a man who is competent to take charge of a horse and van; who can be highly recommended by his present employer, with whom he has been for five years, and who will be willing to guarantee his honesty for a limited amount. Address "J. M.," Post Office, Castleknock, for one week.

## Wanted.

THE Advertiser solicits an active or passive partner, having from £50 to £200, to assist in obtaining a patent, and carrying same into effect, for a most lucrative discovery.—Letters from principals, with real name and address, will be attended to, and requisite information given, by addressing a letter (free) to "Patent," at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

DRY NURSE WANTED, for the Country, capable of caring a baby from birth, and a Protestant. References and testimonials to be sent by post to the Minister, Cappamore.

A YOUNG MAN OF COLOUR wants a situation as Assistant Groom, or would wait at table; satisfactory references can be given.—Please address "G. G.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

## Cards.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The PATENT and SANS PLY, COLLARS, TIES, and BRACES.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
35, GRAFTON-STREET.

PATENT IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
We have greatly reduced the prices, and added considerably to our Extensive Stock of the above.
PARTIES FURNISHING
should examine the quality and prices of our
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
Every variety of the Newest and most Approved Articles in the Trade.
WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY,
18, DAME-STREET.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS,
ESTABLISHED 1817.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen.
JAMES PILLAR, Agent
56, Rathmines Road.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL.
This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
The Highest Price given for Feathers.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

LIQUID GAS,
and LAMPS for burning same, may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

ECONOMY.
CHARLES HICKEY, Builder,
GEORGE'S-TERRACE, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
undertakes the Cure of Smoky Chimneys on the most reasonable terms.
NO CURE, NO PAY.

PERRY'S PARAFFINE FIRE LIGHTS.
Indispensable in every House where Comfort, Cleanliness, and Economy are desired.
In Penny Packages; also Boxes, price 2d. 6d., and 1s. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Chandlers, and Oilmen.
City Office—12, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In all sizes, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES.
THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact. Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
Medical Chemist and Dentist,
DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE and SON,
Agents to Maw and Co.,
Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms,
11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Cannock, White, & Co.'s)
J. TELFORD invites particular attention to his present Stock of the New Chinese Lanterns, Glass Lustres, Gasaliers, Grecian Dishes, Hall and Lobby Lamps, Brackets, &c., all of which are an entirely New Stock, expressly manufactured by some of the first houses in Birmingham, for the Crystal Palace, of the very best material and workmanship. Also, a large arrival of the new Liquid Gas Lamps, which for safety, economy, and simplicity, are pronounced the best Lamps yet invented. Moderateur Lamps, Oils, Wicks, &c.
Experienced Gas Fitters on the premises.

BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR INDUSTRIOUS BLIND.
A large Stock of Baskets and Basketwork of all kinds on sale, and now offered at greatly reduced prices.
Work made to Order.
41, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—A BACK OFFICE TO BE LET.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
SUPERIOR CLERICAL CLOTHING.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
LIVERIES in EVERY KIND,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of Novelties, suitable for the approaching DRAWINGROOM,
In Foreign Silks,
Embroidered Tulle and Tarletan Dresses,
Lace Flouncings,
Flowers, Feathers, and Lappets,
Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c.
At her Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

*CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1860.*
I. C. M. T. R. C.

1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"The only Expiation for Sins."—Rom. iii. 25.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"Devout 'Veneration' to a Piece of Dead Stick. The 'Treasures' of Grace in Dr. Cullen's Morsel of Timber."
3. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.
Subject—"The Lenten Pastorals. The True Fast."
4. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate.
Subject—"The Romish Relics; or Dr. Cullen's Bit of the Cross."
5. On Wednesday Evening next, February 29th, in the Church of ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT, 7 p.m., Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum.
Subject—"What have the Popes done for the world, and for Italy and Ireland in particular?" In reply to Canon Pope's lecture on this subject.

I. Why does the Church of Rome set up masses, penances, and purgatory for the expiation of sins, when God proposed Christ Jesus to be a propitiation through faith in His blood (Rom. iii. 25), and St. John distinctly declares that "He is the propitiation for our sins?"—1 John ii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Why does Dr. Cullen teach that the benefit of Christ's "blood," or expiatory sacrifice is received through the sacraments, when the Holy Ghost tells us it is through faith?

II. Will Dr. Cullen tell how much "honour and veneration is due" from living men to dead sticks? Which is the greater, the venerator or the venerated?

When Dr. Cullen expects intelligent Roman Catholic citizens to "avail themselves of the treasures now placed within their reach," why does he not give some proof from God that he makes such articles the vehicles of His mercy or His grace?

Will Dublin ladies and gentlemen bow down before a morsel of wood from the stock of a tree?

III. Will Dr. Cullen or Missioner Rinolfi contradict what God says:—"It is best that the heart be established with grace, not with meats, which have not profited those that walk in them."—Heb. xiii. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

As "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but justice, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Rom. xiv. 17); and as commanding "to abstain from meats" is one of the marks of those who "depart from the faith" (1 Tim. iv. 1. 4. Dr. Cullen's Bible), how can Dr. Cullen and his priests and people be rightly called Christians?

Roman Catholic friends, give up the vanities of the religion of Rome, and call upon the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall be saved.—Acts ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.
All the appointments for the above at
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF
SAINT PATRICK.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

CORNS.
MR. RENDALL can be consulted as heretofore, at 13, STEPHEN'S GREEN, Corner of Dawson-street.
The absolute removal of Corns and Bunions instantaneous, and efficacious cures without
CUTTING, PAIN, OR BLEEDING.
Hours—Ten till Four.

MODERATEUR, ALSO BOAKE'S LAMPS, AND COLZA OIL.
WILLIAM THOMAS
Has received a large assortment of the newest Moderateur Lamps, in addition to his stock of the well-known Aerometric Lamps.
To produce good light, two essentials are indispensable—a good lamp with good oil, and the exertions of W. T. (with the assistance of Mr. Boake) to provide both for his customers are such as to render disappointment impossible.
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| A Single Artificial Tooth, from | - | 5 | 0 |
| A Set, with Gold Springs, from | - | 5 | 5 0 |

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Funds have not varied in London from the price they were on yesterday; if any change, New Three per Cents. were slightly weaker to-day. The absence of recovery in the London quotations influenced our market very unfavourably, and the margin which has been kept up in this market over London prices has altogether given way, so that no difference now exists between the two markets. In the value of money there is no change and the anxiety regarding the discussion on the Budget is the only depressing effect.

Funds were dull in tone here to-day, and they were offered at the prices qu[illegible] business, also, was limited. City Debentures were done at last price; Railway Debentures were not dealt in. Banking Shares unchanged in tone. Buyers of Bank Stock—Hibernians and Royals; Nationals rather offered at the close. There were some changes in Steam Shares to-day. City of Dublin Steams were better in tone. The Shares of 1836 advanced 10s., and buyers. The Ship-building Shares, however, were 20s. lower, but of the Redeemable Shares there were buyers. Atlantics and Dundalks were offered Mining Company of Ireland Shares inquired for; none offering at present. Wicklow Coppers done at 5s. advance and buyers; Carysforts and Connorrees steady. General Mining Company weak at a reduction; Grand Canals steady at the advance of 5s. Buyers of Alliance Gas, and of National Insurance and Patriotic Insurance, at the prices quoted. The Railway Market without much change. County Downs, Bandons, and Passages offered. Belfast Junctions done at last price, rather buyers. Wicklows rather weak, at a slight reduction. Great Southern and Western steady. Midlands steady. Limericks offered.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company was held to-day; we will allude to it in our weekly statement, having already given the particular of the accounts.

The Waterford and Limerick meeting was held yesterday. To it we will also allude on to-morrow.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPENING PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money, | ... | ... | 95 |
| Account, | ... | ... | 95⅛ |
| New Threes, | ... | ... | 95¼ |
| NOON PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money, | ... | ... | 95⅛ 4⅞ |
| Account, | ... | ... | 95 ⅛ |
| New Threes, | ... | ... | 95⅛ ¼ |
| 12-30 P.M. PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | 94⅞ 5 |
| Account | ... | ... | 95⅛ 5 |
| New Threes | ... | ... | 95¼ |
| 2-15 P.M. PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money, | ... | ... | 94⅞ 5 |
| Account, | ... | ... | 95⅛ |
| New Threes, | ... | ... | 95⅛ ¼ |
| CLOSING PRICES. | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | 94⅞ 5 |
| Account, | ... | ... | 95⅛ |
| New Threes, | ... | ... | 95⅛ ¼ |

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 58 7½; Great Northern 110 ½ 10; Great Western 69 ½ ⅛; London and North Western, 97 ⅛ ½ ⅛; Midland Stock, 109 ⅛; South Eastern, 88 ½ 9. Consols steady at 95 to ⅛. Shares opened steady, but now a shade easier, but no change in rates.

### ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds are quiet, with little business, and prices have advanced. Some speculators have found uneasiness in the sailing of the Channel Fleet for Lisbon. In other departments prices are generally firm.

### FUNDS AND SHARES.

—Amberg, 6⅛ ¼; Caledonians, 93½ ⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 57½ 8; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 100½ ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Great Western, 69⅞ ⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 92½ ⅛; Leeds Northern, 47 ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½ ⅛; South Eastern, 88⅞ ⅛; Midland Stock, 109½; North British, 61½ ⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ 3; York and North Midland, 76⅞ 7. Consols declined to 95, sellers closing buyers. Shares have been very steady and firm.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The discussion on the Budget continues to keep all places of business in suspense, and the transactions in the Stock Exchange and money market to-day have been unimportant. The demand for discount has been very moderate, and in the open market three months' bills were really taken at 3⅞ per cent. In the Railway market the principle feature has been a rise in Great Northern A stock, which closed more than 1 per cent. higher than yesterday.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The stock markets to-day were decidedly quieter, the late animation having subsided. The announcement that Austria has refused the English proposals produced a few realizations and a slight reaction. The funds declined one-eighth per cent. The market for British Railway Stocks, however, retains great strength, and several descriptions were quoted at a fresh improvement. The demand for money was moderate, at 3¾ to 4 per cent. for good bills. No bullion was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation.

### DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 24.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | | | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | ... | ... | 94½ |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | ... | ... | 94 93¾ |
| Ditto for Account, 8th March | ... | ... | 93⅞ 94 |
| BANKS. | | | |
| National Bank, £25 paid, | ... | ... | 61⅝xd & b |
| MINES. | | | |
| Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited | ... | | 15s. |
| General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) | ... | | 4½ |
| Wicklow Copper (Limited) | ... | ... | 55½ |
| STEAM. | | | |
| Atlantic, limited | | | 4 |
| Ditto issue of 1836, | ... | ... | 42 |
| Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Co., redeemable, paid in full | | ... | 52 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Grand Canal Company, | ... | ... | 47½ |
| Natonial Insurance, £25 paid | ... | ... | 35 |
| Patriotic Insurance ... | ... | ... | 5¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | | |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid, | ... | ... | 46½ |
| Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid | ... | ... | 5⅝ |
| Great Southern and Western Stock, | | ... | 112½xd |
| Midland Great Western, | ... | ... | 53¾ |
| Ditto Half Shares, £25 paid, | ... | ... | 26¾ |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | | | |
| Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. perpetual | | ... | 4½x |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual | | | 97⅞ 98x |

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

### PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | THURS | FRID. | SAT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 94½ | 94½ ⅜ | 94½ | 94⅝ | 94½ | — |
| Ditto for account | — | 94⅞ | | 94¼ | | — |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New 3 per Cent Stock | 94⅛ 94 | 94⅛ ⅛ | 94⅛⅛⅛ | 94⅜ ⅛ | 94 93⅞ | 94⅛ 94 |
| Ditto for account | 94 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ ⅛ | 94⅛ | 93⅞ 94 | 94 |
| Bank Stock | | | | | | |

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

*Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.*

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 18, amounted to 52,386 copies, making an average of 8,731 copies daily.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights only—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

### GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| France, Italy, and Switzerland ... | One and Six p.m. daily. |
| Belgium, Holland, and Germany ... | Six p.m. daily. |
| America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.) ... | Six p.m., Feb. 26. |
| India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ... | One p.m., Feb. 26. |
| India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ... | Six p.m., Feb. 26. |

N.B., Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

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# The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 25.

AFTER a protracted debate Mr. Du Cane's resolution was negatived by a majority of 116. The numbers being—

For the resolution, - - - 223
Against it, - - - - 339

in a House of 562 members. It follows that some who supported Mr. Disraeli's motion must have shifted sides and voted with Ministers.

The result of the division this morning can surprise no one. Although Mr. Disraeli's motion was not a party move, still the large majority of sixty-three proved that Government had found means to propitiate opponents, or to subsidise waverers. As at Lamia the Athenians suddenly found themselves deserted by sworn confederates, with whom Antipater had secretly and separately treated, so the Conservatives were abandoned, at the commencement of the contest, by those who had most earnestly urged them to undertake it. Mr. Gladstone, like a man flying from wolves, has thrown out portions of his Budget to every pack as it assailed him. The great brewers of London are still to maintain their lucrative monopoly of decoctions, manipulated with coculus indicus and prussic acid; and this concession has gained the Ministry twenty votes! Dublin, for the present, is not to have every third house a dramshop, where the unwary and innocent may be drugged by adulterated French wines. This concession quieted the Licensed Vintners of Dublin, who form a body by no means without Parliamentary influence. Mr. Gladstone has promised to relieve the grievances of the silk-throwers, the export and import merchants, the hop-growers, and the linen manufacturers. He even wavers respecting the Paper-duties, and certainly defers the repeal of the duty until October, and thus again consults the selfish interests of a monopoly. True, the Budget will lose its essential character. It will come out of the crucible of the committee so thoroughly altered as not to be recognised as the same. The Whigs were never very strongly wedded to their financial theories; they make a sudden dash to astonish men and impress the people with an idea of their wondrous cleverness; but, if strenuously opposed, they are ready to yield up everything but place. Their Budget appears as a balloon suddenly collapsed.

The division, however, establishes two things—firstly, a majority of the House has decided that it is desirable to sacrifice revenue, even though there be an actual deficit. It is as if a man already encumbered should fling away the only remunerative portion of his property, and, like Mr. Macawber, live in hopes of "something turning up." Whenever a statesman fails to prove by argument the equity of his proposals, he runs over the pages of that old almanac, History, and is safe if any other statesman has been guilty of similar imprudence. Armed with a precedent, Mr. Gladstone fancies himself invulnerable, and silences an opponent by proving that some one else had acted so before. Sir Robert Peel sacrificed revenue in 1842, and brought in the Income-tax to aid the Customs in clearing the deficit: therefore Mr. Gladstone is justified in flinging away three millions of revenue, abolishing all customs, and compelling us to depend, in the midst of peace, upon an odious tax which should, from its very nature, be available only during war.

Secondly, the majority has determined that it is quite right, moral, and becoming the character of the House of Commons to make a solemn engagement with the people for the cessation of a most oppressive tax, and then to turn round upon them and double it, because they bore it patiently. No one spoke more decidedly against an Income-tax than Mr. Gladstone, in 1853. It was then "odious," "oppressive," "unfair," and "inquisitorial." Last year he repeated his engagement of six years previous, and marked out 1860 as the limit for its duration. Now he asks for its continuance for "one year more," while he flings away every source of revenue which could render its abolition possible hereafter.

To the Whigs Ireland owes the infliction of the Income-tax, and to the same party she is indebted, not only for its continuance, but for its increase. A puisne Judgeship, the offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General, two County Chairmanships, and divers smaller offices were bestowed on the Papal party during the week which preceded the discussion on the Budget. In the prospect of peace vows of hostility to the declared enemies of the Pope were clean forgotten, and Ultramontanes voted for the "destroyers" of the Papacy. Every man who must pay £8 6s. 8d. from his narrow stipend of £200 a year may, perhaps think he pays too dearly for Mr. Fitzgerald's Judgeship, or Mr. Deasy's elevation to the rank of Attorney-General. The result of this debate is to establish a precedent for all future adventurous statesmen, who may attempt to supply a deficiency by making it greater; and who may reward the patience of the people by doubling their burdens.

It is well to remark that Mr. Disraeli stated he had no dislike to a Treaty with France, having himself endeavoured to negociate a Treaty with that Power in 1852. His objection lay against the present Treaty "because it was bad in itself, and calculated to create "dissentions between the two countries; and, lastly, "because it added to an increasing deficit of revenue." Mr. Gladstone has proved himself the true follower of Sir R. Peel. That statesman, in 1845, introduced an Income-tax, "to continue only three years;" yet, by his letter to the merchants of Elbing, at the time, he stated his intention never to take it off. Judging from the telegraphic summary, Mr. Disraeli's indignant exposure of Mr. Gladstone's perfidy must have been a terrible display of sarcastic oratory.

ALDERMAN CARROLL is strenuously endeavouring to rival the sectarianism of Daniel O'Connell. The Mayoralty of the second city in the Empire is now held by a Roman Catholic attorney. Time was when our merchants and manufacturers shed as much honour on the office as the office could reflect on them. Now, the Chief Magistracy of the city is looked upon as a vantage ground which an insatiate party should seize, to enable them to carry out ulterior objects. Is a meeting to be held to cry out sympathy for the Pope, there the Mayor of Dublin fitly occupies the chair. Is an assembly of the rabble of Dublin to be convened from the purlieus of the City, there my Lord Mayor of Dublin presides at their head. Is it desirable to display the insignia of office at Chapel gates, Alderman Carroll hurries to his devotions, and though, as he passes on his way, he sees the smoke issuing from one of our finest churches in flames, thoughts of religion have so preoccupied his soul that he forgets the magistrate, and passes by on the other side. It is by no means creditable that the Chief Magistrate of our City should make himself famous chiefly by his attendance at political gatherings.

The meeting of last night was held in the Queen's Theatre, the Pantomime having given place to a new company of actors grouped round the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The O'Donoghue was expected, but disappointed the assembly. There was one solicitor who had not yet been elected either Lord Mayor or Alderman, but there was an innumerable company of expectant barristers, headed by Francis William Brady the rejected of Dublin. The recent changes in the Law Courts, and the expectation that nine of the twelve Judgeships may shortly be in possession of Roman Catholics, have encouraged that enterprising class our briefless barristers. Not in the study or in the courts of law, not in toilsome and persevering industry, lies now the secret of success. He who would be a judge must qualify for office by oratorical displays in the Queen's Theatre, before the mobility of Dublin. There were also present six Town Councillors, and that mortuary officer, the City Coroner. The rest of the assembly was formed of the usual occupants of the upper gallery upon a free night. The object of the meeting was to strengthen the democratic tendencies of Lord John Russell, and to break up, if possible, the famous "Dublin Six."

Lord John Russell will soon be engaged in correcting the mischief occasioned by his own Reform Bill. As the father of all Reform Bills, he claims a right to correct his offspring. By the Bill of 1832 the Whigs hoped they had secured power to their own clique for a century. They certainly took every precaution possible to do so. All small boroughs in possession of Conservatives were summarily dealt with; where a consistent Whig ruled the constituency, that borough was immaculate and untouched. Every exertion was made to overthrow the natural influence of property, and to make way for the advancing surge of Democracy. Nor was it without effect. For thirty years, with the exception of two brief periods, the Whigs, in combination with Radicals, have held office. The result is, a Civil Service expenditure springing up from £2,500,000 to £7,500,000 a year; war estimates at £30,000,000, instead of £12,000,000; two great wars and four little wars; and, last of all, a deficit of £10,000,000, and an Income-tax of 10d. in the pound.

There is an elasticity in Conservatism which causes it to spring up, like the palm, against opposing obstacles; and Lord John Russell saw that, if he would hand down a vested right in Government to Whig families, every member of which is born a statesman at least as far as place is concerned, he must join with the Radicals in creating a broad-based as well as a broad-brimmed constitution. Three abortive attempts were made to bring his progeny to light: three times had the father of Reform to lament the premature decease of his untimely brood. He had attempted the disfranchisement of boroughs on numerical principles, and then on geographical, and lastly, on political. He proposed new boroughs in one bill, only to erase them in another. Every bill had a different distribution of seats. Now he argued for the representation by minorities; now for the cumulative vote; now for fancy franchises. New votes were to be created either on educational or monetary qualifications, and lastly upon no qualification whatever. To compare any two of Lord John Russell's bills, they would appear not only to be the production of different politicians, but of hostile parties, each being antagonistic to the other two.

In one point, however, they were uniformly consistent. Wherever a constituency had exhibited a reaction towards Conservatism, there the Radical element was to be introduced to overpower it. In England this was to be effected by cutting a town in two, and considering one part to be in the county. Sometimes a portion of the county was amalgamated with the town. Now three Radical townships were to be joined with one Conservative, while three Conservative boroughs were to be rolled into one. Here the freemen were to be disfranchised, there new freemen were to be enrolled, or the old freemen were to be overborne by a multitude of "havenothings" from the dregs of the populace.

The demands embodied in the different speeches uttered last night were not characterised by excessive modesty. Firstly, as the City has no more share at present in the representation than "the Blacks in Africa," not only must the number of representatives be increased, but the franchise must be given to every occupier of a house valued at £5 a year. There is a "vexatious impediment," also, to be removed; for the franchise is to be made entirely independent of payment of rates and taxes. But even were the freemen abolished, or swamped by "artisans," were all occupiers of £5 houses gifted with a vote, &c., &c., the party of which Mr. Francis Brady is the favourite do not suppose they can be safe without that delusion of Mr. Bright, the Ballot. A committee of six is to watch over the progress of the Irish bill, but with that unpleasant proviso—that they pay their own expenses.

Such is the programme of agitation commenced under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Francis Brady. So wild a scheme certainly entitles the one to a Crown-Solicitorship on the expiration of his year of office. A County Chairmanship must surely be found to reward the other for his spirited performance on his fitting stage.

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The *Times* on some of the Effects of the Treaty of Commerce:—

"Why was I not bred to business?" will be the exclamation of many a professional man when he regards the present and anticipates the future destinies of British commerce. The vast gains of the trading and manufacturing classes have already placed them almost on a level with the highest nobility of the country, and carried them far beyond what are called the good old county families. What are the £3,000 or £4,000 a-year which remain to a squire after mother, brothers, and sisters have had their share, to the princely revenue of the new men of cotton and iron who have settled in his county, bought fine houses and broad acres, and yet are able to look upon their estates only as the investment of a part of their capital? But things as they are are nothing to what they shall be. With peace for another ten years, with the principles of Free Trade accepted by the Continental nations and America, there will be no limit to the range of British enterprise. Consider what we have accomplished under the present restrictive systems of the world, and then you may form a notion of the prospect which lies before us when all the millions of Europe have opened their ports. A table of exports shows with whom the great body of our trade is carried on. It is not with the refined and civilised communities of the Continent, it is not with our nearest neighbour, France, nor with the laborious and ambitious Germans, nor with the Russians, whom we could supply with almost every manufactured article they require; our commerce is carried on at the extremities of the earth, or with those colonies which the English race has planted, and which are so fast growing into maturity. China, Brazil, Australia, the United States, and India are our great customers. Why should a million of people scattered on the southern continent take more of our goods than forty times that number at our very doors? Partly this may be due to the fact that the Australians are of English blood, and accustomed to the use of English commodities. But Frenchmen also have never shown any want of appreciation for our manufactures. Indeed, in some matters French consumers are quite Anglomaniacs. However much they may declaim against the injustice and greediness of "perfidious Albion," they are not slow to praise the products of this island, and to possess them whenever they have a chance; but the bigoted legislation of seventy years has prevented them from having a chance. From many of the most important manufactures of this county Frenchmen are entirely excluded; from many others the exclusion is, for all but the rich, almost as complete. The French Tariff is in a state compared with which Protection would be liberal and enlightened. The prohibition absolutely forbidding the entrance of whole classes of products, has been aimed especially at those departments where English enterprise is most conspicuous, and where, consequently, the narrowest school of French legislators have had an excuse for intolerance, on the ground that open ports would confirm our supremacy. But it is obvious that the greater the advantages Engand could offer her neighbours, the greater must be their loss by the system of prohibition. It is in these departments of manufacture that the great changes brought about by the Treaty will first show themselves.

From a paper on the existing and proposed French Tariffs which has just been presented to Parliament we may select a few of the branches of trade in which the Treaty will probably make something like a revolution. The leading principle of the Treaty, as is well known, is the discontinuance of the system of prohibition. A large number of articles now absolutely excluded are to be admitted after the 1st day of October, 1861, at duties not exceeding 30 per cent., and after the 1st of October, 1864, at duties not exceeding 25 per cent. Among these are cotton and woollen yarns, cotton fabrics, silk and woollen, with some small exceptions, hosiery, leather manufactures, stone ware, glass, carriages, cabinet ware, plated articles, metal ware, and the important articles of iron and sugar. Now, let us see what will be the rate at which the most important British products will be admitted to the consumption of this great, rich, and luxurious people. In the first place, there is the article of coal. There must, indeed, always be a limit to the transport of this heavy fuel, arising from natural causes; but from July 1, 1860, British coal is to be admitted into France at a duty of 1s. 2d. and 2-10ths additional per ton. We cannot but think that this, with other facilities given by the Treaty, will lead to an immense increase of consumption, not only for manufacturing, but for domestic purposes. The price of fuel in Paris, for instance, is now enormous. Such is the price of wood, owing to the increase of population and the demand made on the forests of the country, that it forms a most burdensome tax on the middle classes, and forbids that domestic comfort which in England we are able to set against the disadvantages of our climate. When five francs will only buy as much wood as a man can carry with one hand, it is natural that people should look about them for some cheaper means of providing the first necessary of civilised life. The consequence may be already remarked in Paris. That fair city is indubitably receiving a slight tinge of the London colour. In spite of its clear sky, and the gentle breeze that ruffles the Seine, the monuments of Paris have their deposit of soot, and the visiter, looking round him, may perceive the cause in unquestionable volumes of coal smoke pouring out of the chimneys around. However artists and architects may protest, the evil will increase. We believe that in a few years coal will be used in the north of France almost as extensively as in England; for, with a low duty, what is there to prevent the mineral being as cheap in the French capital as in many parts of this island?

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The *Morning Herald* on Mr. Bright's Speech on Thursday evening:—

Mr. Bright is a formidable enemy, but a terrible ally. He reminds us of one of those half-tamed elephants which in bygone centuries used to decide the issue of great battles and the fate of kingdoms quite as frequently in favour of the army against which they fought as of the leader in whose service they were pricked on to the field. We can imagine the race of pigmies around him, eyeing him askance, giving him a wide berth, and always on the look-out for some premonitory symptom of his real intentions. A critic, the other day, compared Lord Macaulay's attack to a brilliant cavalry charge. There was no possibility of standing against it. Down went every obstacle in its course, but it did not kill all it knocked down: and so it was in turn taken in the rear, and victimised by its own impetuosity. The simile is not ours, but if it is a fair one it is certainly not an unfair inference to describe Mr. Bright's onslaught as more like a charge of armed elephants, rushing madly on, prostrating alike friend and foe—and equally formidable to the victors and the vanquished. How imposing was his advance last night up to a certain point! Why, if he had gone through a regular series of dinners at Cambridge House—if he had been offered the seat in the Cabinet which Mr. Cobden refused, or had negociated the Commercial Treaty himself, he could scarcely have given proof of better discipline. But the consciousness of a struggle rouses all his latent instincts. No bridle can hold him. All his fierce and more unruly propensities flash out; he turns on his friends with almost more than the ferocity with which he had charged his foes; and the former enjoy the spectacle of an army routed by the powerful auxiliary on which it had, in no small degree, counted for success. Of course it is quite in the nature of things that this should be. If Mr. Bright gives powerful support he knows his power. The Whigs cannot expect him to give nothing for nothing, any more than we can hope it from his confederate across the water. If they are lulled into a dream of oblivion of the fatal compact into which they have entered, there he is with his bond. He will bully them, frighten them, despise them, and abuse them; but he will vote with them; he must, however, do it in his own way—he must speak out, together with his enmity to his real and honest opponents, his supreme contempt for his insincere friends; and so we have such exhibitions as that of last night, in which, if he proves himself true to his first love, Free Trade, he is by no means equally faithful to his later flame, Whiggery.

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The *Times* on its Exclusion from the Austrian Dominions:—

Rome, among all her troubles, may still boast that she rules some of the most exalted thrones of the Continent. Although Sardinia has bearded her, and the French Emperor has broken with her priesthood in his own country, yet there are Monarchs who still cherish her policy and are proud to follow her example. It was but a few days since that Papal indignation drove our correspondent from Rome; now we have another excommunication to chronicle—the *Times* has been suppressed throughout the Austrian Empire. The copies which arrived by post have been seized, and it is proclaimed that the erring journal will no longer be suffered to seduce Austrian subjects from their allegiance. We mention the event not with the purpose of making any complaint. The copies of this paper sold throughout the Austrian Empire are probably not more than are taken by any populous market-town in England, and as far as our own interests are concerned the prohibition will have not the slightest effect. But this act of the Executive is of the utmost importance to its own character. It will now appear that Austria, worsted in her military struggle with France, and worsted in her political struggle with the Italian people, has confessed her defeat by an act of peevishness worthy only of a third-rate dukedom. The *Times* is excluded from the Austrian territory, because it has, in opposition to the imperial policy, advocated the liberty of the Italians to choose their own institutions; because it has opened its columns to the grievances of Hungary; because it has urged Europe to oppose the reinstatement of the Pope in the Romagna by force of arms. No other cause of complaint against us exists. During the first four months of the past year we supported Austria to the best of our power against the armed interference of France in Italy. Although the misgovernment of Lombardy and Venetia could not be doubted, although Francis Joseph's Concordat with the Pope gave us no encouragement to hope that liberal opinions would prevail in the councils of Vienna, yet so great was the fear of French violence throughout Europe, that we only expressed the general feeling of our own country and its more peaceable neighbours in protesting against any attack on the Austrian dominions. However, war came, and with it the total defeat of the Austrian arms; we were bound to accept accomplished facts, and, when the general peace of Europe was no longer endangered, we could not but rejoice that Lombardy had passed under another rule, and the States of Central Italy established their independence.

Yet even in her present misfortune Austria has well-wishers, not for her own sake, but for their own. Though no human being cares for the permanence of a Government which violates every maxim of political and social science, which makes itself hated equally by the soft and cultivated Italian and by the more primitive Hungarian, yet there is among thinking men in England a disinclination to see the chief Power of Central Europe entirely dissolved and its provinces turned into petty States at the mercy of more powerful neighbours. This feeling, although to a certain extent a selfish one on the part of her neighbours, Austria would do well to encourage. She has not too many friends, and, although she may affect to have her spirit unbroken by her recent trials, she may soon learn the danger of being totally isolated in Europe. No large portion of her population may be actually debarred from reading English comments on Austrian affairs, but still the fact that the Viennese Government make good their title to the name of "the Chinese of Europe," and seek at this crisis to shut out all foreign influences from their country, will weigh against them when their long account is to be settled. It seems that the world is destined to be disappointed in all its hopes of Austria, and that we have in her a Power which experience cannot teach or calamity tame.

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY EVENING.—There is a lull in the political world, but the battle of the Budget re-commences this evening. Lord Palmerston expressed a hope that the division would take place this evening, but I do not think it at all likely. Many members have yet to speak—members representing various interests. Even if Mr. Du Cane's motion fails, the opposition have other ammunition, the best being, I think, a motion of Sir W. Miles opposing the additional penny on the Income-tax. In the debate on Tuesday, Sir Stafford Northcote (whilome private secretary to Gladstone), caused some sensation, by sketching out the outlines of a Budget, by which the extra expense of the national defences and the national deficit in the revenue could have been met by a sevenpenny income-tax instead of the tenpenny income-tax, proposed by Mr. Gladstone. This suggested budget does not of course, include the artificial deficit of (in round numbers) £3,000,000, caused by the French treaty, the additional custom reforms, and the repeal of the paper-duty

I am sorry to see that the French papers are recommencing their crusade about Savoy. The *Patrie* accuses Switzerland of audacity for daring to include "Mont Blanc" within its geographical limits. The idea of coveting Mont Blanc! Before doing so Louis Napoleon might obtain Albert Smith's assent; they are old acquaintances. The same article speaks of the alliance "being at this present moment cemented," by snow, perhaps, as the weather has been so very bad of late in that region that Alphonse Karr, writing from Nice, says that the town is already annexed to France, as far as climate goes; the weather is certainly not Italian. He very shrewdly points out that, as an Italian town, Nice is pretty sure to have as constant visitors both Russian and English (their best customers), but if a French town, no Russian would have come during the Crimean war, and no English family (during any of these periodical "French invasion" panics in England) would think of setting foot in a French town.

The Austrian reply to the English proposals has now been sent (not some days, as Reuter's telegrams erroneously asserted). Austria respects them all, but intimates that she will not attempt to interfere by force of arms in Central Italy—reserving to herself full liberty of action for the future. She will need all her patience to enable her to keep within her own limits—Venetia. The *mot d'ordre* has evidently been given to the Italians to make her continuance in that country impracticable The emigration from Venice goes on day after day; the emigrants are received with open arms by the Milanese—balls and "benefits" are organised for their aid, and the young men are made volunteers. Meanwhile those who remain keep up a system of detailed annoyance which necessitates constant watchfulness by the Austrians, and a continual increase of troops. The province costs Austria dear in the enormous army it is forced to maintain not only in fear of an insurrection, but in dread of a renewal of the war cut short at Villafranca. I should not be at all surprised to hear of a renewal of that war. The Venetians will not settle down into content; Cavour and the liberated Italians must go on aiding them, and Austria will again be forced to begin the war—this time with the renewed hope (based on better grounds, but perhaps to be again deceived), that Prussia will consider the fortified line of the Mincio necessary for the security of Germany.

We had a grand field day in Hyde Park yesterday. When I say "we," I mean the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, who mustered for parade over three hundred strong. The appearance of the men was smart and soldier-like, and the marching of my company (the Metropolitan), would have done credit to any regiment of the line. We went through several manœuvres, with some confusion at first, but afterwards with great success; the wheeling by quarter-distance column to a flank, a comparatively difficult operation, was admirably done. We, of the Metropolitan company marched back by gaslight, through Piccadilly, to Angelo's Rooms, St. James's-street, where we broke off. All the men wore the new regulation gaiter.

Thackeray took the chair at a dinner last evening of a very good society with a very long name. It is instituted to assist poor actors, and is called "The Dramatic Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association." Thackeray is not as good a chairman as Dickens; (who is?) his delivery is bad, and his jokes not very genial. Colonel de Batho, in returning thanks, spoke of your countryman, William Howard Russell, who was present, as "that very eminent ensign." Russell is an ensign in the London Irish Volunteers. Russell, when he subsequently rose to return thanks for the Press, was received with tremendous applause—such cheering as is rather rare in English meetings.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

### HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Thursday afternoon.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace at 2 o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present at the levee.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Yeomen of the Guard attended, under the command of Captain Parker Rickford, the Exon in waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort entered the Throne Room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of St. Germains, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Controller of the Household; Lord De Tabley, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his Royal Highness; the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wylde, Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Charles Fitzroy, Equerry in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and Messrs. Phipps and Boyle, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a train of lilac satin trimmed with guipure and lilac gauze ribbon; the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with guipure and lilac gauze ribbon to correspond.

Her Majesty wore a circlet of diamonds as a head-dress.

Mrs. P. Somerset Butler has returned to her residence, Charlemont Terrace, Kingstown, from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Warren, at Lodge Park, county Kilkenny.

Thomas Stradford Eyre, Esq., of Eyre Ville, county Galway, is staying at the Hibernian Hotel.

W. H. F. Cogan, Esq., M.P., has left his residence, Stephen's-green, for London, to attend his parliamentary duties.

The Right Hon. John W. Fitzpatrick has arrived at Lisduff, from Abbeyleix.

Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., and Mrs. Joyce, and the Miss O'Kellys, have arrived at Barmeath, on a visit to Lord Bellew, from Jenkinstown, Kilkenny.

The Honourable Mrs. Bagwell and family left Marnfield on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to Dublin, *en route* to London, to join the hon. member for Clonmel.

## The Army.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Crimean memorial at Chatham, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed. The Duke of Cambridge has accepted the invitation to lay the stone, but the day on which the ceremony will take place has not been definitely fixed. The whole of the officers of the Royal Engineers now serving in Great Britain and Ireland will have invitations forwarded to them to be present at the ceremony, which will probably take place on the first of March.

The chartered East India troop ship Theresa, 705 tons, Commander Kennedy, arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Calcutta, with about 300 troops on board from the various regiments in India whose terms of service have expired.

Between the 13th and 16th instant ninety-five men have volunteered into the line from the Royal Dublin Militia, quartered in the Citadel, Plymouth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Musters. Of these the Royal Artillery, 1st Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 15th Light Dragoons, 10th Foot, 6th, and 77th, have received one each; twenty-eight have gone into the 3rd Light Dragoons, four have joined the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, two the 18th Royal Irish, eight the 20th, twenty-five the 25th, three the 58th, and eight her Majesty's Indian cavalry. It appears that the selection has been much influenced by the tone of the letters received from regiments whose numbers have been augmented by various volunteers from the Royal Dublin Militia, which has, since its first embodiment, given nearly 1,000 men to the regular service. The Royal Dublin Militia is preparing to leave, and will probably sail from Plymouth early in March for Dublin, where they will be disembodied.

## Navy.

We learn by electric telegraph that the Channel fleet, consisting of the Royal Albert, Edgar, Donegal, Algiers, Trafalgar, Queen, Mersey, Melpomene, and Diadem, left Portland at noon on Wednesday, under sail for Lisbon.

The screw steamship Brunswick, 80, Captain E. Ommanney, got up steam in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, and proceeded to Devonport dockyard to be dismantled.

The crew of the screw steamship Centurion, 80, Captain Rogers, C.B., at Plymouth, were paid wages on Tuesday.

The Ariadne, screw 26-gun frigate, Captain E. W. Vansittart, got under weigh on Thursday at Spithead, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay, in charge of Captain Geo. F. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, to test her speed with her altered propellor, at the measured mile, under the supervision of Mr. J. Dinnen, Admiralty Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and Inspectors Murdoch and Millar, of her Majesty's dockyard.

Lieutenant Algernon C. F. Heneage, R.N., has been appointed Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station.

## Magistracy.

James L. Douie, Esq., of Moira, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county Down, by the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Londonderry.

## The Church.

The Rev. T. G. Caulfield has been appointed Rural Dean of Clonmacnoise, by the Lord Bishop of Meath, in the place of the Rev. J. R. Moffatt, resigned.

## Thanks.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society—To H. Colley, Esq., for £2, being his annual subscription to the funds of the society.

Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, office, 45, Molesworth-street.—The honorary secretaries thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the society:—F. H. G., £6; Rev. George W. Dalton (2nd donation), 10s.; M. Webster, Esq., £1.

From the Committee of the Rathfarnham Dorcas Society, New Court-house—To Mrs. Hayes, Edmondstown, for 10s.; to Mrs. Denis, jun., Mrs. Sterne, and Mrs. Watson, for 5s. each; and to Captain Roberts, for 2s. 6d., to cheapen blankets and clothing, and to increase needlework wages for the working poor of every persuasion.

### HAMILTON'S DIORAMA.

A very beautiful diorama, comprising many striking scenes in Italy, France, Austria, and the Rhine, is now open in the Rotundo. As a work of art alone, it is well worthy of a visit, and the effect of the various scenes, as they pass before the view of the spectator, is exceedingly pleasing.

### THE GARRISON THEATRICALS.

The first performance this season of the Amateur Garrison Theatricals took place last evening in the theatre, Portobello Gardens. We are unable to give any detailed account of the entertainment, in consequence of our reporter being refused admission by the box-keeper (Mr. Everard).

We would suggest that in future the management of this and every department of the Garrison Theatricals should be confided to those better fitted to undertake the duties, and who will not bring these deservedly popular performances into disrepute by constant mismanagement and incivility.

# LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

*IRISH TIMES OFFICE.*

### ROME.

Rome, Sunday, Feb. 21, (via Marseilles.)—An extraordinary Commission of 10 Cardinals had been appointed to deliberate upon a reply to M. Thouvenal's despatch. Letters affirm that the Pope has received a communication from the King of Sardinia demonstrating the impossibility of the Umbrian Marshes being held by the Holy See, and proposing a treaty for their cession. The negative reply of his Holiness was couched *in the strongest terms.* The Pope declares himself ready to meet all emergencies.

### SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 23rd.—The reply from Morocco to the conditions of peace is still expected. Marshal O'Donnell is preparing for further operations.

Marseilles, Feb. 24th.—The Valery Company's steamer Louisa foundered yesterday, on her passage to Bestinia, and thence to Marseilles, having run against the advanced pier of Bestinia.

A despatch received by the underwriter states that forty persons, including the captain, were drowned. The number of passengers on board was eighty-four.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

In reply to the Earl of Carnarvon,

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government had received information that the propositions of peace had passed between Spain and Morocco, on the conditions that Spain was to be indemnified largely for her expenses; that she was to receive a large accession of territory; in addition to be allowed many commercial advantages, and the permission to appoint a Roman Catholic bishop and diplomatic agent at Fez.

Lord DUNGANNON called attention to the Sunday services in theatres, and moved a resolution declaring them as irregular and contrary to order.

The Bishop of CANTERBURY, without approving of the services, admitted that they might be good, and that they certainly were not illegal.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY approved of the services. This movement was likely to do good to the poor and ignorant, especially those in the south and east of the metropolis.

The Duke of MARLBORO' likewise defended the services, and urged the withdrawal of the resolution.

The Bishop of LONDON observed that the right position was one of neutrality, and the Bishops would incur great responsibility if they interfered.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The presentation of a petition from Enfield, complaining of irregularities in the worship at that place, caused the Bishop of London to say that he hoped these petitions would lead to the passing of a law on the subject.

The House adjourned at 8-20 p.m.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Lord J. RUSSELL laid on the table the correspondence between the French and English Governments, on the subject of the Commercial Treaty.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

In reply to Baron Rothschild,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, if the House agreed to the abolition of the duty, a drawback would be allowed on paper manufactured after the 1st of April. In consideration of the interests involved, it was the proposal of the Government to postpone the abolition of the duty for one or two months after 1st July.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord NAAS said a circular had been addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, to the members of the Church Education Society, on the subject of National Education. He wished to know if any further correspondence had passed on the subject, and if it would be produced?

Mr. CARDWELL said that every one must have read with satisfaction the circular alluded to. There was no further correspondence necessary to be produced.

GOVERNMENT NOTES IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Crawford,

Sir C. WOOD said it was proposed shortly to introduce a measure in India for the purpose of authorising the issue of Government notes, on the same principle as if the issue department of the Bank of England, totally distinct from the banking department or any banking operation.

CUSTOMS ACTS.

In reply to Mr. Duncombe,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the course to be pursued in consideration of the Customs Acts in committee, would be to take the wine duties in the first instance. With respect to the spirit duties, the ultimate decision of Government on those duties was to fix them as follows:—All foreign spirits, except rum, 8s. 4d. per gallon; rum, foreign and colonial, 8s. 3d. per gallon. Considering, likewise, the disadvantages of the Irish distillers on the export trade, he purposed to make an allowance on spirits exported, when raw and unrectified, of 2d. per gallon, and on rectified 3d. per gallon.

SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR AND LORD ELGIN.

On the motion for adjournment until Monday,

Sir M. SEYMOUR, in vindication of his conduct in China, denied certain statements made by Lord Elgin in the other House.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Sir E. GROGAN asked the Secretary of the Admiralty if it was intended to carry into effect the spirit of the late Naval Warrant, as regards medical officers in the navy, by granting to those officers, when serving afloat, naval rank and uniform, with the distinctive badges of rank, corresponding to the military rank granted to them by this warrant, both afloat and when serving with her Majesty's forces ashore?

Lord C. PAGET said that this warrant, so far as rank was concerned, had already been carried out, and as far as uniform was concerned would shortly be carried out.

PRISONS ACT (SCOTLAND).

Mr CRAUFURD asked the Lord Advocate what course he intended to pursue with regard to the Prisons Act (Scotland) Continuance Bill, and whether he was undertake a general bill to abolish the prison board, and to amend the present system of prison assessments in Scotland, at a period sufficiently early to ensure its being dealt with during the present session?

The LORD ADVOCATE replied he intended to go on with the Prison Act Continuance Bill. To the remaining part of the question he gave no reply.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

In reply to General Peel,

Sir C. WOOD entered into some detail of the expeditionary force to be sent to China, which, as at present fixed, would be about 10,000 men—5,500 from India and 4,000 from this country.

Mr. C. BRUCE defended Lord Elgin from the contradictions to his statements made by Sir M. Seymour.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, when two persons of so much eminence had made contradictory statements, there must be some misapprehension, and he deprecated further discussion on the subject.

CENTRAL ITALY.

In reply to Mr. M'Evoy,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, after the failure of a proposition for a Congress, the British Government made propositions to Sardinia, with a view of preventing the troops of that Power from marching into Central Italy. This involved an understanding purely voluntary, and had not reference to the territories of the Pope rather than those of other Powers.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL further stated it was still his intention to bring on the Reform Bill on Thursday next.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In reply to Sir H. Willoughby,

Lord PALMERSTON repeated that the course he intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty was to consider in the committee on the Customs Acts those articles of the Treaty which referred to the Customs, and, after these were disposed of, to bring the Treaty in the aggregate before the House, in the shape of an address, which would, of course, be communicated to the House of Lords, that the two Houses might agree to the address together.

THE PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.

Mr. HADFIELD having called attention to the advertised pugilistic encounter of the Benicia Boy for the championship of England, as demoralising and improper,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that all that could be done would be done by the police to prevent the encounter in the metropolitan district.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate on the Budget was resumed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who went into the details of the Treaty, contending that while it stipulated on the part of France only for the admission of British produce, on the part of England it was agreed to allow the admission of the produce of the whole world. Thus the Emperor of the French made himself the representative of the whole world. After adverting to the danger of many innovations introduced by proposals of the Treaty, he warned the House to pause before it entered upon a course of which no one could foresee the consequences.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that there were no restrictions whatever imposed by the Treaty; what we did with France we could do with the whole world. It had been said we had made a bad bargain: he denied there had been any bargain in the business. The Treaty was made in strict accordance with the doctrines of free trade. France had made one step towards conversion; he believed that it would only be the preliminary step to others. In 1787, the same objections, that we were making "submission to France," were made to the Commercial Treaty of Mr. Pitt. The Treaty would bind us more closely to France, and make us hereafter to reduce that enormous expenditure which was a disgrace to the House and the country. Free trade with France (our next neighbour) was, at present, far below that of America, with the Atlantic between, and yet the Government were blamed for endeavouring to improve that trade.

Mr. T. BARING would have approved of a Treaty made in a proper spirit and at a proper time, but the present Treaty compelled us to give France an immediate return for a deferred advantage, and caused losses to our revenue at a time when we could not afford them. The labourers would still have their dear tea and sugar, but then he might drown his cares in cheap French wine. He supported the resolution because he foresaw the dangers of making such daring alterations with an empty Exchequer, and trusting on chance to replenish it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON remarked upon the inconsistency of Mr. Disraeli's admission that Free Trade principles were good, and his support of the present resolution, which in effect declared them to be bad. He gave an historical review of various attempts made by different Governments to conclude Commercial Treaties with France. The object had been earnestly sought for many years. We had an opportunity of accomplishing it now; the Treaty was now ratified; and should the House then refuse to give the Crown power to carry it into effect? He urged that there was nothing alarming in a tenpenny Income-tax, and that the proportion of direct to indirect taxation was in no way too great. Were they to throw over the immense advantages of the Commercial Treaty, on the presumed ground that the Income-tax was a little too high?

Mr. WALPOLE said that the opponents of the Budget were stigmatised as stationary. He admitted that they did wish the present enormous deficit to be stationary. He admitted the excellency of the provisions of the Budget, but objected both to the time and mode of proposing. If he thought the resolution would defeat the Treaty, he would not vote for it. He supported the Treaty, but felt alarmed at the prospect of the Income-tax. He could not understand the policy of two great nations keeping themselves at arms'-length, when they might partake of such mutual advantages by interchange of commodities; but, as to the Budget, he strongly condemned the policy of repealing customs and paper-duties at the price of an increased Income-tax.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that Mr. Walpole professed himself favourable to the Budget, favourable to the Treaty, and favourable to the Ministry, and yet intended to vote for the resolution. Those who felt so many apprehensions as to the measure now proposed had felt them before as to measures which had fundamentally reformed our commercial system, and of which all now admitted the advantages. As for the Budget, it laid no claim to originality; it followed in the steps of those who had laid down those precedents which had proved the salvation of the country. The resolution, he contended, was aimed at the life and spirit of the Treaty, and condemned in the mass the commercial policy of the last eighteen years. The doctrine it laid down was fatal to every one of the important financial reforms of that period. He took the great crisis of 1842, '45, and '53, and showed them that the arrangements then adopted with success were the same in principle to those now proposed by himself. He then stated the issue between them to be the abandonment or the adoption of the principle on which they had hitherto acted. He vindicated in return the policy of the several remissions of taxation proposed in the Budget. In reference to the expenditure, he admitted that it was to be carefully watched; it was not only bad in itself, but caused great social evils, and yet they were condemned for leaving the lever of the power of taxation in the hands of the Parliament of next year, by allotting to it the contract of a large amount of taxation. Perhaps the next would be a Reformed Parliament. Were they to stir up its hands, and lay the foundation, perhaps of disloyalty, by an unworthy jealousy of an assembly to be elected by a large number of the citizens of the country? In defence of the Income-tax, he argued that it was paid by the represented and the wealthier classes of the community, while the indirect taxes fell upon the poorer and unrepresented. Reviewing the taxation of years passed, he declared that the consumer and the trader of the country were entitled to relief, as he had been but little considered in late financial schemes, and that they had not laid on the due proportion of direct taxation. He repeated that the terms of the resolution stigmatised and renounced the policy of the past, and entreated them to give a measure of justice to all classes, as an example to the Reformed Parliament which was to succeed them.

Mr. DISRAELI denied that by the adoption of the resolution they renounced the policy of the past, and that the principle of the Income-tax now proposed was the same as that of the proposition of Sir R. Peel. Mr. Gladstone had found a defeat, and had not proposed any plan by which it could be permanently supplied. He would say of the Budget that it aimed at too much, and provided too little. The provisions were improvident, and, therefore, dangerous. The House must contemplate what would be the position of the country in 1861. The question was not one of direct or indirect taxation, but of direct taxation in the odious shape of the Income-tax. It was not because he objected to a Commercial Treaty with France that he opposed the present Treaty; on the contrary, he was himself in 1852 engaged in negociating a French Commercial Treaty, but he thought the present Treaty a bad one, and calculated to create dissensions between the two countries, and not because it added to an existing deficit of revenue. Recurring to the promises of Mr. Gladstone in 1852, respecting the Income-tax, and to their fulfilment, he asked whether they were such as to induce them to put trust in his present word and improvident proposals. Denouncing the management of the Whig Governments and Budgets since 1852, he declared that they showed how dangerous it was to carry on, by political economy, the Government of nations, when so many perilous questions were standing over; they were told to simplify their tariff at the moment when of all others they should husband their resources. He felt bound, utterly and absolutely, to protest against the Budget, as the most improvident ever yet presented to Parliament. Declaring that neither he nor his friends were anxious to resume office, he asserted that they could not, on that account, forget their public duties.

Lord PALMERSTON protested against the resolution as rejecting, summarily and without examination, both Treaty and Budget. Under the present circumstances it was the first duty of Parliament to increase the resources of the country, which could only be done by extending our commercial relations and the national resources.

The House divided, when the resolution was negatived by 339 to 223.

The House then adjourned at 2-30 a.m.

London Corn Market, Feb. 24.—Trade for all articles slow at Monday's prices. In flour little doing; Norfolks 31s.

Usborne's Report, Feb. 24.—English wheat cleared at fully Monday's rates; foreign held firm. Floating cargoes, few arrivals. Maize dearer, 34s 4½d is paid for Odessa, arrived. Barley against buyers. Oats fully as dear.

Liverpool Corn Market, Feb. 24.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, & Maddock's Report.)—Limited demand for wheat, at full rates. Flour steady, and oats and oatmeal unchanged in prices. Moderate inquiry for Indian corn at last quotations. Beans firm.

Wakefield Corn Market, Feb. 24.—Wheat firm at last week's prices, with moderate demand. Barley quiet. Beans, oats, and shelling fully as dear.

Cork Butter Market, Feb. 24.—Firsts and seconds, 130s.; thirds, 116s.; fourths, 102s.; fifths, 95s.; sixths, 72s.; 230 in market.

Cork Corn Market.—White wheat, 00s. to 00s. 0d.; red, 23s. to 26s. 3d.; barley, 14s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.; oats, 12s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.

### MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 Guineas—5 to 1 against Lupellus (taken); 12 to 1 against Buccanier (taken); 40 to 1 against Lancaster (wanted).

City and Suburban—100 to 12 against Chere Ami (taken); 100 to 6 against Andover Colt.

Chester Cup—100 to 6 on the field; 30 to 1 against The Squire; 30 to 1 against Petra (offered).

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 24.—7,000 bales sold including 1,500 on speculation and for exportation. No change.

### DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Having read in the report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Corporation a statement made by Alderman Reynolds, to the effect that the petition against the above bill had only received sixteen signatures, I am authorised by the committee who have the charge of the opposition to state that the petition, which was lodged in the House of Commons yesterday, is signed by 2,529 of the most respectable inhabitants of this city—many of them very large ratepayers.

The statistics of Alderman Reynolds, as to the amount of money subscribed, are also fallacious.—I am, very respectfully yours,

Henry Wigham,

Hon. Sec. Opposition Water Works Bill Committee.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 24th February, 1860.

Sir,—Your correspondents of to-day and yesterday seem to imagine that the "end justifies the means."

It is ordained that man earn his bread by the "sweat of his brow." Surely, the "lottery" system is not a very evangelical mode of raising funds for an essentially Protestant institution, as is the Adelaide Hospital?—Yours,

Straightforward.

### THE WARD UNION HOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Your correspondent, in his graphic allusion in this day's Irish Times to the great eighteen-mile run with the "Wards," on Saturday last—from Ballymacull, near the Mayne, to Malahide—in saying that "a boy on a black pony had the best of it from first to finish" has done (unwittingly, no doubt) an injustice to the "select few" who rode the four or five mile "burst" from Priestown (where the hounds had a view) to the Ward, which I am sure you will allow me to amend.

The pace during this part of the run was terrific, and "the field" (which at starting could not have been far short of 150) was reduced to the following:—viz., Mr. R—l, of Limerick; Mr. J—s, Dublin; and a farmer, in black, on his well-known brown mare. These led alternately, and close to them came Mr. S—n, Dublin, on his black, and Mr. M'C—n, on his grey mare, and then the boy on the black pony, from whose clever performance it is neither my wish nor intention to detract—but "honour to whom honour is due."

Soon after passing the Ward, the deer took to the road, and the most of those whom I have named pulled off, after having had as smart a run as ever was ridden.

Thanking you, sir, for your courtesy in thus allowing me to trespass on your valuable space—I am, sir,

Feb. 23, 1860. One of the First Flight.

### CASE OF AN ITALIAN EX-PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—There is a book to which the attention of the public should be called, "Incidents in the Life of an Italian Priest, Soldier, and Refugee, by Luigi Bianchi," Nisbet, London, 5s. The title speaks for itself, and the narrative relates chiefly to the events of 1848, in which the writer bore a conspicuous part. For some years back this ex-priest has resided in Edinburgh, and is highly recommended by Drs. Guthrie, Cunningham, and Smyth, as a true man and a Christian convert. He desires now to return to Italy, with a view to labour in the Gospel, and deliver his country from the Paganism in which it is enveloped under the name of Christianity, and is anxious to sell his book to further his plans connected with the undertaking. Messrs. Curry, Herbert, Robertson, Keare, and Carson, who have the work on sale, will, also, kindly receive any subscriptions which friends who favour this good cause may be disposed to give. Hoping that you will be good enough to give space in your journal, to these few words on behalf of a stranger—I remain, sir, yours truly,

T. R.

### ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The monthly scientific meeting of this society, and the associated societies, took place last night in the Society-house, Kildare-street.

The members of the Royal Dublin Society met in the Board-room—John Locke, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Andrew L. Adams (22nd Regiment), in presenting a specimen of "Gallinago solitaria," a rare species of snipe, from the Himalaya Mountains, observed that the species was first discovered by Mr. Hodson, in the Nepaul Mountains, in the year 1831. It had some similarity to the wood-snipe. The present specimen, Dr. Adams said he had shot in the Himalayan Mountains. Its habits were solitary, and it was found in dense fine forests, by running streams. The only specimen is, he believed in these countries was in the British Museum, and he had great pleasure in presenting his to the Society, for their excellent collection.

Dr. Lover made a communication on Mr. Stephen Yeates' new lamp for the oxy-hydrogen lime light, and a novel arrangement of a portable gasometer for lectures.

The Rev. Professor Haughton read a paper in which he gave particular illustrations of the importance of a knowledge of the tidal currents in the navigation of the Irish Channel, deduced from shipwrecks. Two years ago he observed that he had brought the subject of the tidal currents, in the Irish Sea before the society. The tidal currents in the Irish Sea were quite conformable with those laws that were found in other seas which corresponded with it in character. The peculiarity of the Irish Sea, as compared with the English Channel, is, that it was wider in the centre than at either of the points. Having referred to the flowing of the tidal wave to the coast of England and Ireland, Mr. Haughton observed that since he had brought the subject before the society, he had been employed in collecting observations of a practical character, and he believed that although those he had been able to collect with accurate data were few in number, they admitted of having important deductions made from them. The immediate occasion of his bringing the observations before the society was the wreck of the Royal Charter; though in that case the laws of the tidal currents had very little to do with the loss of the vessel. He must say, however, that the turn of the tide towards the south-west corresponded exactly with the parting of the vessel's cable, and that it would make a difference in the power of the pressure of the vessel on the cables. There were other ships, however, to which the knowledge of the tidal currents in the Irish Sea would have been most material. The first was the Pomona, which was lost on the 27th of April, last year, on the Blackwater bank, and, in that case, a knowledge of the tidal currents would have shown the persons in charge of her that she was 15 miles distant from where she ought to be. Mr. Haughton next referred to the loss of the Emperor and the Lady Elrington, on the same bank, in 1857, which was occasioned by the tidal currents. After some further observations, the Professor referred to the great advantage of having a tidal clock on board every vessel leaving Liverpool, together with a chart for each hour in the day, which suggestion was due to the practical experience of Captain Ryder, R.N.

The meeting then separated.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

This body met at 8 o'clock.

Gilbert Sanders, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. E. K. Tenison read an interesting paper on the details of a paper process; and Mr. Beatty on metal plates, engraved by Fox-Talbot Photographic Process, and impressions taken from them.

The meeting then separated.

### THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The society met in their rooms at eight o'clock.

C. Bagot, Esq., in the chair.

The following are portions of an interesting paper on the subject of Bribery at Elections, read by William M'Mechan, Esq.:—

Persons guilty of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections being found guilty on indictment, or adjudged liable to penalties, are incapable of exercising, or of afterwards acquiring, the franchise.

This was made the law in England, with respect to bribery, in 1728, and in Ireland, in 1795. The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, extends it to corrupt treating and undue influence. By the sixth section of that act, the revising barristers, who ascertain the qualifications of voters, and register their names, are directed to append to the registers, and publish with them, lists of persons disqualified either by bribery, treating, or undue influence. But in framing those lists, they have no power to inquire who are guilty, but only who have been found guilty at the assizes, on an indictment, or in an action for penalties in one of the superior courts of law. The guilty are legion. But revising barristers, each in his district, and who may be increased in proportion to local exigencies, could deal with that legion in detail. Not so the judges; were their numbers doubled, the duration of a Parliament up to its dissolution would not suffice to enable them to dispose of the cases of corruption that had arisen when it was elected.

But the judges are in no danger of being overwhelmed by this class of business. Were I asked, when will there be a prosecution for bribery? I would answer, in prudence, never. When a conviction? In practice, never. Past experience joins with recent legislation to warrant this anticipation.

Bribery always was a crime, and as such always was indictable.

It was practised in the times of the Stuarts, and has been prevalent since the Revolution. Previous to 1728, no conviction for it can be traced. It has been a rare occurrence since.

In such a state of things it was hardly necessary to discourage prosecutions. But this has been done very effectually by the act entitled the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. The framers of the act evidently, and I think justly, considered that it was not to be prevented by prosecutions. They provide for no special preliminary inquiries, and direct no public prosecutions. These never are directed, save by the House of Commons, when guilt has been brought home to some persons during the prosecution of a petition.

But so far from directing public proceedings, the act takes the most effectual method to discourage private prosecution, by rendering the prosecutor liable to pay costs to the accused, if acquitted on a doubt the most shadowy; and, to entitle him to costs against him if convicted, he must enter into a £200 security to pay them if acquitted. On the other hand, considerable advantages are conceded to the party who proceeds by action for a penalty, as given by the act. The defendant is made competent and compellable to give evidence, though it may establish his guilt, and his accomplices, themselves liable to actions, attempting to conceal by refusing to answer, thereby reveal their own. On an indictment, willing witnesses, if accomplices, must be corroborated, and unwilling ones can refuse to answer.

Before a committee of the House of Commons no witness can be required to answer so as to criminate himself. His silence secures the seat, and his right to be silent protects himself. Bribery, then, as it appears to me, can be prevented, to a great extent, by an inquiry before the revising barrister, with the view not to punish it, but of ascertaining it as a disqualification. All must agree that it is not likely to be prevented by actions, indictments, or proceedings by Parliamentary committees.

To make my proposal intelligible, I shall be excused for calling to recollection what, no doubt, all here are aware of that voting is now confined to persons whose names are on the register. The list is revised annually by assistant barristers in Ireland, and persons specially appointed for that duty in England. To assist them in rejecting the unqualified, and admitting the qualified, any person whose name is on the list published by the clerk of the peace or town clerk in boroughs, is authorised to object to any other person whose name appears, or who claims to have it entered upon it, that he is not qualified, as is by law required. The revising barrister inquires into the validity of the objection, and on ascertaining it, excludes the name from the register.

I propose that it should be a sufficient objection to any voter that he is disqualified by having been guilty of bribery, or other corrupt practices, as defined by the act of 1854. In this way the guilty would be disfranchised, as he now may be by the verdict of a jury, but not without it. He might be disfranchised by his own evidence, as he now may be if adjudged liable in an action. The remedy I propose exists, with all its means and appliances in law, but only in contemplation of law.

If the measure should ever pass, much as it will tend to purify a constituency, it will far more tend to keep it pure when it is or shall have become so. A reformation of manners must ensue, a higher tone will be acquired. The uncorrupted will be protected not merely from the contagion, but the consequences of corruption. To have one's name on the disqualified list will be far more ignominious than burning in the hand or standing in the pillory. The disqualified on the day of election will be despised. The more numerous they are it will to each be the more shameful, and they will find in each other's society neither countenance nor comfort. Political lepers, they will stand apart, scorned and sneered at, as suffering a loathsome and incurable disease.

Each revision, by a fresh application of this political caustic, will prevent the disease from spreading.

Though "through and through it may not change the foul body of infected" boroughs, its "sores embossed and headed evils" being burned away, the progress of ulceration will be arrested till a healthier habit of body be diffused by a course of wholesome policy, which is the best of sweetening medicines.

## Imperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at a little before 4 o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The members appointed to serve on the Roscommon and Great Yarmouth Committees appeared at the table and were sworn, the former to meet at 11, and the latter at 12 o'clock this day.

Numerous petitions were presented in favour of the repeal of the Paper-duty. Petitions were also presented referring to different portions of the Budget, a great proportion of which were in opposition to the changes contemplated by the Budget.

DRAWBACK ON WINES.

Mr. B. WOODD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the event of a further reduction in the duty on wines taking place in April, 1861, the drawback will be allowed on Portugal and French red wines in stock at that date, pursuant to the terms of the Excise orders of July 11, 1843, and July 20, 1852, and the Excise letter of July 24, 1843?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was sorry he had not had the opportunity on the night of the financial statement of entering as much into detail on the important question of drawbacks as would have been desirable for the information of the House and the parties. As matters stood he had no choice but to put them off until the discussion of the resolution affecting the duties on wines. The Government had no intention of proposing that a drawback should be granted on wine, except to the extent which he had already announced—of the difference between the present duty on wine and the duty of 3s. which they were about to propose; and that concession would be limited to the parties who had complied with the Treasury minute of 1843. With respect to the letter of July 24, 1843, he had no hesitation in saying that the Government did not recognise that letter as conferring any rights or claims on the parties, on the ground that it had been expressly revoked eight years ago, and had no reference to any transactions which had taken place since that time.

DUTIES ON SILK.

Sir J. PAXTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was proposed by the new Treaty to give the French Government the power of increasing the existing duties on English silk goods imported into France from their present rates to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that both with regard to the class of goods mentioned by the hon. gentleman, and to a great number of other articles forming part of the commerce between the two countries, there were no stipulations in the Treaty; but the two Governments were willing to place reliance on what they knew of each other's intentions, and to confine their engagements to the articles mentioned in the Treaty.

BONDING OF FOREIGN WINES.

Major STUART KNOX asked whether, under the proposed change, foreign wine and spirits would be allowed to be bonded in inland towns, and, if so, whether the duties would then be collected by the Excise?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER feared, from the terms of the motion, that the hon. gentleman must be labouring under a misapprehension in supposing that the Government had it in contemplation to establish a system of inland bonding in every inland town. If such an impression did exist, the sooner it was dispelled the better, for he was not aware of any such intention. He apprehended that wherever inland bonding was allowed, foreign wine and spirits might be bonded; but no plan had been brought under his notice for rendering such a system general; and, indeed, he feared that if attempted it would be found impracticable. It was not intended to have the duties on foreign spirits, or any part of them, collected by the Excise.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COMMISSIONS.

Sir H. STRACEY asked the Secretary of State for War if it was the intention of the Government to equalise the prices of the commissions of officers of cavalry and infantry of the line; whether cavalry officers, having paid a larger sum as the price of their commissions, and receiving only the same pay as infantry officers, would, on selling, receive the difference from the War-office; and whether, on not wishing to sell, they would receive pay in proportion to that extra outlay?

Mr. S. HERBERT begged to inform the hon. baronet that the whole subject had been under the consideration of the Government, but he could not say there had been any result, and must frankly declare that he did not expect any. It was the intention of the Government to lower the price of cavalry commissions to the rate of infantry commissions, but it did not follow from that that any reduction would be made in the pay. The pay of the cavalry officer was larger than that of the infantry officer; but if the cavalry officer sold out, he would receive the difference between the former price and the new scale.

DRAWBACK ON BRITISH WINES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had as yet made up his mind as to allowing a drawback on the amount of duty paid in the manufacture of British wines?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no difficulty in making up his mind on the subject. He was not prepared to allow any drawback on the manufacture of British wines—there were most conclusive reasons against it.

LUNATICS.

Mr. WALPOLE moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of Acts of Parliament and regulations for the care and treatment of lunatics and their property.

The motion was agreed to.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the select committee on this subject do consist of 16 members, and that the name of Mr. Berkeley be added thereto.

Mr. BOUVERIE did not think it a desirable practice to increase the number of committees which had been already agreed to.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. HUBBARD said he thought that the commercial policy of the country should always stand in one of two categories. The change proposed for adoption should either be obviously beneficial for our own interests, or if there were a Treaty, such Treaty should contain concessions that should find a counterpart and equivalent in the engagements and concessions of the other contracting party. Now, if they examined the French Treaty according to the first consideration, what were the features of it? On the part of England he found the reductions of duties to be one-half upon two essential articles—namely, wine brandy. He found an entire abolition of duties upon several other articles. He was not disposed to quarrel with those concessions in the abstract, nor in the event of our being able to make them out of the surplus revenue of the country, or to replace the deficiency by the creation of some tax that would be as little onerous and inconvenient to the community at large as those taken off. (Hear, hear.) He did not think, however, that anybody could justify those remissions on the ground of surplus revenue. When they came to consider the taxes to be substituted for those remissions, no one could suppose for a moment that the substituted taxes were less objectionable than those from which we were to be relieved. The concessions on the part of England might, no doubt, lead to a considerable increase of our trade with France, as far at all events as wine, brandy, and silks were concerned; but when he looked at what were the equivalent concessions of France, he found a virtual prohibition, although the duties would be specific. (Hear, hear.) Those duties in the first instance amounted to 30 per cent. upon articles of our principal manufactures. He was aware that there was a prospect of a concession in respect to that 30 per cent. We were told that there would be a reduction of 5 per cent. from those duties in the month of October, 1864. So that we made immediate concessions of our duties upon French produce, whilst France promised a concession at four years' date. (Hear, hear.) Without questioning the good faith of France, he said that that was a promissory note coming from such a variable people as the French that in city parlance it was not what we should call discountable. (Hear, hear.) When he said France made no concessions he had forgotten one concession which was contained in the 14th article of the Treaty. That article recited that the two contracting parties would levy no duty upon the article of coal exported. When he first read that article he thought it was a mistake in the print, inasmuch as it seemed ridiculous that France should agree to levy no duty upon the export of coal, from the fact that she had no coal to export; therefore an engagement of that kind on the part of France was a mere surplusage. He wished to know upon what policy or upon what commercial principle the Government had undertaken never to levy an export duty upon coal? (Hear, hear.) This subject was alluded to last week, and the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs remarked that an export duty of 2s. on coal was imposed at one time by the late Sir R. Peel, but in the following year he was obliged to relinquish it in consequence of the discontent that impost had created. But where was this dissatisfaction or discontent displayed? It was only the coalowners that could have objected to it, and they were only affected by it in an infinitesimal way. He asked whether it was right that the dissatisfaction of a selfish class should deprive the Government of the power of raising a tax upon a legitimate article? The noble lord said that a tax upon exports had never been a part of our policy. He regretted that the noble lord had said that, for it was one of the most legitimate and beneficial means of raising a revenue. (Hear, hear.) The value of the coals exported from this country was £4,000,000, of which France took £1,250,000. He now came to the article of brandy; and here he would quote an extract of a letter written by Lord J. Russell to Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden. His lordship said:—"Adverting to the distinct nature and very much higher market value of French brandy, and more especially to the interests of the Exchequer, the Queen's Government consider 10s. per gallon to be the proper duty. If, nevertheless, you should find that by making a concession even beyond what I have named you can obtain from the Government of the Emperor satisfactory arrangements for early reduction of duty upon some important commodities, you are authorised to engage for the reduction of the duty on brandy to the same rate as that on British spirits brought from the colonies—namely, 8s. 2d. per gallon." Now, he (Mr. Hubbard) would ask what were the important concessions which had induced the negociators to consent to a reduction of the duty to 8s. 2d.? (Hear.) Passing the concessions made on either side for equivalents—and it appeared to him that there was no consideration on one side for what was given on the other—he would dispassionately consider what those concessions were worth in themselves. The English concessions he had spoken of; the French concession was the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. at four years' date. If that was not a prohibitive duty he was very much mistaken. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer had told the House of the state of the linen trade as regarded our exports to France, and that the raising of the duty in 1842 from 27 per cent. to a very much higher per-centage had completely extinguished that trade. If that were so, he (Mr. Hubbard) should like to know would the proposals of the right hon. gentleman revive it? (Hear, hear.) If the Treaty was to be considered as a step in enlightened legislation on the other side of the water, he was very glad of it. He was glad that that most eminent liberator of trade, Mr. Cobden, should have had the glory of bringing the French Emperor to substitute for prohibition terms something less stringent, and which held out the hope of some further advance hereafter; but when he had said that, he had said all he could in favour of the Treaty. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated Mr. Cobden on the progress of his pupil, and he congratulated the Imperial pupil on his progress; but he could not congratulate the English nation on having to pay an additional Income-tax as the price of the lesson in political economy given by Mr. Cobden to the Emperor of the French. (Laughter and cheers.) If Mr. Cobden could have prevailed on his Majesty to lay down a portion of his immense armaments, so that we could do the same, our military and naval forces could have been reduced by one-third, we could have got rid of £10,000,000 of expenditure, and so been relieved of the necessity of paying a sevenpenny, not to say, a tenpenny Income-tax. (Hear.) From the Treaty the hon. gentleman turned to the Budget, and pointed out the practical evils that would attend the stamp duty upon contracts and dock warrants in hindrance to trade, annoyance, and loss, and the charges to be levied upon certain operations in warehouses. He next reviewed the increased Income-tax, which was to bear the brunt, he observed, of the reductions under the Treaty, and fill up the chasm they created, commenting upon the injurious and unequal action of this engine of extortion, which he stigmatised in its present form as a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. He concluded by an earnest protest against the remissions of duties as most unwise, and against the aggravated imposition of the Income-tax and the multiplication of new and harassing imposts.

Mr. BAINES considered the scheme of the Government as safe, comprehensive, and wise, as a whole. He gave a warm, though not an unqualified assent to this great plan upon those broad grounds. It was a completion of the fabric of Free Trade; in the taxes remitted regard was had to the interests of consumers, the bulk of the nation; and it established new bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse between England and her nearest neighbour. He dwelt upon the advantages which had been the fruit of our progressive advances in the path of Free Trade, in the vast expansion of our commerce, the improvement in every branch of industry, and the increase of national wealth.

Mr. BLACKBURN denied that the Budget was entitled to be received as a Free Trade scheme, inasmuch as various duties remitted or reduced were not protective duties. The remissions were not for the good of consumers, but for the benefit supposed to be derived under the French Treaty, and for the particular advantage of certain interests in this country, which was the very converse of Free Trade.

Mr. MARSH insisted upon the stimulus which the reduction of duty gave to consumption. The Income-tax he regarded, in its present form, as not only unjust, but impolitic, and he suggested modes by which its evils under either head might be obviated. The Treaty he looked upon as a great fact that would contribute to extend the doctrines of Free Trade.

Mr. HORSFALL said he found fault with the Treaty on the ground that it made no reference whatever to the disadvantage under which British shipping laboured in comparison with American shipping in the ports of France, which operated as a differential duty in favour of cotton brought from America in American ships. He could not, however, support the motion. If it had been confined to the Income-tax he should have felt it his duty to support it, but he could not vote for a resolution negativing a scheme which would sweep away from the tariff so many vexatious duties, and thereby give an impulse to trade.

Mr. BYNG said he looked upon the Budget and the Commercial Treaty as one, and, although minor details might require correction, he could not be led away from giving his assent to this great and comprehensive scheme, which would promote the principles of free trade, peace on earth, and goodwill towards men.

Mr. BEACH supported the motion. He complained of the advantages which the Treaty gave to France, and that other taxes, besides that on paper, which pressed more heavily upon the industry of the country, had at least an equal claim to a place in the Budget.

Sir F. BARING said that as he had for many years taken a part in the financial discussions in that House, he felt bound, upon the present occasion, frankly to state his opinions in reference to the proposals of the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although these opinions might not find much favour among the hon. members by whom he was immediately surrounded. He had, in the first place, to observe that he did not object on principle to commercial treaties, but he did not see why those who advocated measures of that character should not give full effect to their own principles. If, for instance, it were well that we should enter into a bargain with France, under which we were to make certain concessions to that country, for which we were to receive some equivalent, he saw no reason why we should not adopt the same policy in the case of Spain. But, while the Government were entering into a commercial Treaty with France, they were sacrificing every possibility of forming a similar Treaty with Spain. (Hear, hear.) Different people might entertain different opinions with respect to the relative benefits which the Treaty would confer upon France and upon this country; but undoubtedly his impression was that France had the best of the bargain. He would not, however, dwell upon the past; and he would pass to a consideration of the policy adopted by her Majesty's Government in reference to the article of wine. Now, he could not help thinking that the arrangement to which they had come upon that subject was open to some important objections. Their proposals largely to extend the class of persons by whom wine could be sold had provoked considerable opposition, as the petitions which had been presented to the House amply testified. But the measure might further be combated upon this ground, that from the nature of the article the reduction of the duty in that case was not likely to lead to such an increase of consumption as would make that a successful financial operation. The wine duties had before been reduced by Lord Ripon and by Lord Althorp, and in each of these cases the revenue had suffered from that measure. That was not, however, the result which had followed from reductions of duties in our chief articles of consumption, such as sugar, tea, and coffee. Taking the two years 1820 and 1860, he found that while a considerable reduction had been effected during the intervening period in the duty on sugar, the revenue from that article had risen from £3,900,000 in the former year to £5,936,000 in the latter; in tea, on which there had been a large reduction of duty, the revenue had risen from £3,600,000 to £5,406,000; and in the case of coffee a similar policy had produced a similar effect. But let them see what had happened in the case of spirits. They had effected a considerable reduction in the duty upon that article, and the result was that there was a fall in the revenue from French spirits and a much larger fall in the revenue from colonial spirits; and upon the whole we had not for the last forty years been repaid for our reduction of the spirit duty. The same thing had occurred in the case of wine. But it was said that there were political reasons why the duty upon French wines should be reduced. He was bound, however, to state that the Treaty, in its political aspect, had no recommendation for him. (Hear, hear.) He had never joined in the attacks which had been made in this country on the head of the French Government. He had never believed that the Emperor of the French entertained schemes of English invasion. But he could not help asking himself why, if we were to make the proposed sacrifices for the French alliance, were we at the same time to maintain those costly armaments which, according to the admission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were the real reasons that necessitated the imposition of a very high Income-tax? (Hear, hear.) No one could see more gladly than he should do the establishment of the most friendly relations between us and France. But at the present moment he was not anxious that we should have any close alliance with that country as far as her political conduct in Italy was concerned. (Hear, hear.) The policy of England was that Italy should be free, powerful, and independent of foreign nations. But he did not read that that was the policy of the French Government. (Hear, hear.) Their policy, as far as he could understand it, was that if a powerful State were formed in Central Italy they would insist on obtaining for themselves additional power by the acquisition of fresh territory. He would not, however, enter further into the question of the Treaty, and he would then proceed to consider the financial proposals of her Majesty's Government. They would abolish a number of small Customs duties; but he doubted whether their scheme for the imposition of a penny stamp on a vast mass of commercial transactions would not be more injurious to the free movement of trade than the retention of those Customs duties; But the main object for which he had risen upon that occasion was to direct the attention of the House to the state in which the finances of the country would be left for the next year if the budget were passed in its present form. Let them recollect what had been the main objection which had been urged against the Income-tax when it had first been proposed by the late Sir R. Peel. That objection was that it would be impossible to maintain the tax in the shape in which it stood as a portion of the permanent revenue of the country. Could they hope to continue to raise a revenue of £10,000,000, a year from that source?

Mr. BRIGHT then followed at considerable length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. WHITESIDE said—I have listened with pleasure and advantage to the speech of the right hon. baronet, the member for Portsmouth. There was but one sentiment expressed by the right hon. gentleman which I regretted to hear: he said that perhaps he might not sit in the future Parliament. I believe, notwithstanding the criticism of the hon. member for Birmingham, that the character of that right hon. gentleman—his conduct in this House, the good sense of his opinions, and the moderation with which he has expressed them, entitle him to the respect both of his friends and of his opponents. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Birmingham has given to that speech no reply. The opinions of statesmen of experience meet with no favour from that hon. gentleman; he rather listens to the arguments which he does not approve with a smile of contempt, wondering how any man can be found so irrational as to differ from himself. (Hear, hear.) The hobgoblin fears of the right hon. gentleman he dismisses with a word; he seems to say—and, indeed, it is not so much a personal reflection as a reflection on the class of politicians to which the right hon. gentleman belongs—he forgives him because the Whig benches were never known to furnish a Chancellor of the Exchequer. How courteous to a great party which has held a high position in this country, which has been led by men whose names are written in the history of England! But the hon. gentleman—if he will pardon me for correcting even a slight error in so correct a speaker—has committed a mistake; he said, as I understood him, that he supported the policy of a certain section of her Majesty's Administration. That is quite a misunderstanding—they support him. (Laughter and prolonged cheering.) And he has not hesitated to announce that whenever they misbehave—that is, when they differ from the hon. gentleman—he will dismiss them, as he has intimated that it is his high prerogative to dismiss all Administration that do not attain to his standard of political perfection. (Cheers.) How complimentary to a statesman of long experience, such as the noble viscount—(hear, hear)—and the eminent persons who assisted in this Administration! The hon. gentleman says all men in England agree with him—(laughter)—and he is of opinion that Parliament—the House of Commons, I presume he means, because I think he does not speak for the other House of Parliament—(a laugh)—will also assuredly agree with him. The strongest argument I ever yet heard against Parliamentary reform! Because if the House of Commons understands its duty, which is to watch such opinions as may be expressed by the hon member for Birmingham, and then dutifully and cheerfully to respond to all he says, no future Parliament could do his bidding more effectually and more completely. The hon. gentleman, as a Freetrader, upholds the Treaty as it stands, expressing his astonishment that anybody should criticise it. Now, some of the ablest men in this country, some men of the soundest understanding, some individuals who love their country as dearly as the hon. gentleman, have ventured, in no spirit of ill-will or animosity to France, but in the performance of their duty to their own country, to point out the blemishes and defects in that Treaty, which, as they understand it, is not one of reciprocity, but a one-sided and partial instrument, falling far short of the great object which it was intended to achieve. One of the articles of the Treaty has been a good deal talked of—that having reference to coal. It is a contract between France and England whereby the latter binds herself for a period of 10 years not to put any duty upon the export of coal; and the effect of that article is simply to strip this House of its legislative functions, to deprive the country of the power of dealing with that article, should they desire to do so, for the period specified. (Hear, hear.) If it be good to have such a Treaty with France, it must be good to have a similar one with Spain, Portugal Russia, and the other countries of Europe.

The hon. member has pronounced this Treaty one of the most magnificent of measures; but he must surely have extended his researches into the history of treaties of this kind if that is his opinion. Mr. Pitt's treaty has been referred to, it was a treaty of navigation and commerce; and it received the praise of all great writers on the question of free trade, because it was founded on the principle of commercial reciprocity. It secured no benefit to one country which was not extended to the other, and it was therefore equally beneficial to both. And one of the great objections to the principle of this transaction, is, that a treaty of this kind ought to be in reality what the hon. member erroneously called it—a treaty between the two nations, made with the cordial approbation and consent of the people of both, and ought not to be effected by an absolute ruler, who does not condescend to ask the advice or the assent of that portion of his subjects who are permitted to give either. It is one of the most unfortunate circumstances connected with this Treaty that it has never received the sanction of the French Chamber, and that they have never had an opportunity of discussing it. (Hear, hear.) Surely those who set themselves up as the champions of freedom and constitutional Government ought not to countenance such a practice; but I have observed that the hon. member for Birmingham has always been disposed to patronise absolute power. ("No, no," and cheers.) He has before now pronounced a glowing panegyric upon the Czar of Russia and Emperor of the French, and censured those who ventured to impugn their policy or check their ambition. Indeed, he has invariably shown an attachment for despotic power. The right hon. gentleman next referred to the propositions contained in the Budget—and stated that, in the first place, he looked upon the Income-tax in the light in which it had once been so correctly described by Mr. Gladstone—as a demoralising and corrupting tax; and, so regarding it, he should certainly oppose its increase. He was also of opinion that the wine duty ought not to be reduced at this moment, and that the abolition of the excise duty on paper ought to be postponed to a more favourable occasion, and he held that when there was a deficiency they were not bound to throw the bill upon futurity, and leave to another year the rescue of the country from the confusion into which they had contrived to lunge the finances. He concluded—I believe, moreover, that the Treaty with France requires amendment in three or four important particulars; that the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, taking into account the circumstances in which the country is placed, is unwise and inexpedient, and for these reasons I must decline to give to the proposals of the right hon. gentleman my assent. (Cheers.)

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the motion demurred to no particular article in the Treaty, nor to any proposition in the Budget, but raised the whole question of our financial policy in the fairest manner. He justified the course proposed by the Government by the success of the policy upon which it was founded, observing that even where duties were altogether remitted it was a mistake to suppose that no returns to the Exchequer were obtained by the remission. But returns to the Exchequer were not all the benefits conferred by the remission of taxation; it had trebled our foreign trade, added to the wealth of every class of the community, diminished the expense of pauperism, and extended social comforts.

On the motion of Mr. Newdegate, the debate was again adjourned.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

After some further business, the House adjourned at five minutes before one o'clock.

## Sporting Intelligence.

### HOWTH AND BALDOYLE SPRING MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th March, 1860.)

Weights for the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase, to be run on Monday, 19th March—Wee Nell, 11st; Thomastown, 10st 11lb; Kilcock, 10st 9lb; Blind Harper, 10st 7lb; Greyling, 10st 7lb; Sweet Pea, 10st 6lb; Oberon, 9st 12lb; Templemore, 9st 8lb; Ærolite, 9st 6lb; Fairplay, 9st 6lb; Irish Queen, 9st 6lb; Anticipation, 9st 5lb; Black Bess, 9st 4lb; Mickey Free, gelding, 9st 2lb; Tyfarnham, 9st 2lb; Mayflower, 9st; Good Friday, 9st; Ensign, 8st 9lb.

Forfeits to be declared to Mr. Bryant, C.C., Dycer's, on or before Monday, 5th March.

The following Stakes, also close with the C. C. on Monday, 5th March:—

The Trial Plate, Selling two year-old Race, Military Steeplechase and Hunters' Plate. The Railway Plate closes March 12.

Metropolitan Hall—Special Services—The Pulpit—Prayer and Praise.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated as usual in the Hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Heather, who has just returned from his missionary tour in Scotland, will preach. Subject:—"Seed Time and Revival." And on Wednesday next the Rev. John Hall will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are:—1. Against Hypocrisy, and for more honesty in religious profession. 2.—For the Orphan Societies of Dublin—that they may be nurseries for Christ. 3.—For the Church—that God would be pleased to send more faithful labourers into His vineyard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
*Newly Invented Application of*
*HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,*
*forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.*
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherché* goods which the market produces.
In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motta" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.
We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

## DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at one o'clock, at the Westland-row Terminus—

The Hon. **George Handcock** in the chair.

The seal of the company having been attached to the registry of shareholders, the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts were submitted. [These documents have been already published in the Irish Times.]

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, hoped that they were satisfactory to the shareholders. At the last half-yearly meeting he stated to them that they were short, on the receipts of that half year up to June nearly to the amount of £600 of the sum required for the payment of interest and dividend upon the preference shares. He was happy to say that they were now in a far different position; for the receipts, as the directors had anticipated, up to December, were not only ample to pay the interest and dividend upon the preference shares, and to clear off the balance that remained due on the last half-year, but there was a surplus left of over £6,000. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the shareholders would agree with the directors that it was more prudent to carry this sum over to the next half year than to attempt anything at present in the shape of dividend. The present half year was the one which was heretofore, if he might use the expression, the "worst" half year; it never was able to meet its engagements, and, consequently, they were obliged to look to the entire year to keep them straight. There had been an increase in the expenses of the locomotive and traffic departments. This had arisen from the additional work performed by the engines and carriages—the additional mileage in the half-year amounting to no less than 1,300 miles. This was one item of expense in which, however, an increase was rather to be desired than a decrease, for, if the expenses of engines and carriages increased, the profits would also increase in an equal proportion. (Hear, hear.) Under the next head of expenditure—the permanent way—there was an increase, as compared with the corresponding half year. This was caused by the company being obliged to renew a considerable portion of the rails and the sleepers; but all this expense was charged to the revenue account and the capital account. There was another item to which he wished to refer—the money which had been paid for the purchase of lands. It amounted to £4,000; but he was happy to say that there were only a few claims outstanding, and he had no doubt they would be very soon settled. (Hear, hear.) It might be satisfactory to state that against this sum they would have between £3,000 and £4,000 to be brought to the credit of the next half-year's account, inasmuch as it was lodged in court to meet demands of this kind some years ago. They were now only able to get possession of it, the various titles being completed, and the proper conveyance being made out. The next item to which he thought it necessary to allude was, the sum of £8,000 for works; but they should bear in mind that this included the expense of the rails, and everything connected with laying down the additional line to Dundrum. That line was at present working, but in a way which the directors had not contemplated. The object of the directors in laying down that line was for the purpose of working the Dundrum traffic independent, to a certain extent of the long line, as it was a matter of the greatest importance that persons residing at a distance should be brought to town without being obliged to stop at Dundrum and some of the other intermediate stations. The directors intended, if they possibly could, to make arrangements in the summer for the working of the Dundrum traffic, and probably the Carrigmines and Stillorgan traffic, by an independent line, and also to abridge the time between Bray and other places. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt it would be highly beneficial to Bray in particular, if it were brought within 25 minutes or half an hour's journey from Dublin. (Hear, hear.) Since their last meeting the new line from Kingstown to the new pier had been open for traffic, and so far as it had gone, it had proved of the greatest possible benefit to the public. (Hear, hear.) The directors were very anxious to establish a proper system of through booking between Dublin and London, and also a through booking system of registration of passengers' luggage. (Hear, hear.) The directors were at present in communication with the managers of the Chester and Holyhead and the London and North Western Lines, and were very sanguine that in a very short time these desirable objects would be carried out. (Hear, hear.) They were aware that a contract had been advertised for the supply of rails, &c., to the Gorey Extension Line; but any arrangement that would be at present made could be only prospectively, for they should make arrangements to get the materials at as cheap a rate as possible; and, at the same time, a reasonable time for the payment of the money for them. The capital for the construction of this line was still to be provided, and the mode in which the directors intended to raise that capital would have been submitted to the shareholders long since, but that the bill contained a clause providing that the six per cent. preference rate could only be paid out of the earnings of each year—that each year should bear its own burden, and that if any one year was not sufficient to pay the preference interest, the receipts of the subsequent half year or year could not be applied to the liquidation of the deficiency. The directors were anxious, by means of a new bill, to get rid of this objectionable clause, and to be enabled to raise the necessary capital at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent., and if one year was not sufficient to bear its own expenses, that the deficit should be a lien on the following year or half year. He had no doubt but that, if they were enabled to get rid of the objectionable clause to which he had referred, they would be enabled to get the money at least at five per cent. He had no desire to unnecessarily occupy their time, but it was his duty, and that of his brother directors, to afford to the shareholders every information. He trusted the shareholders were satisfied on one point, that in the managing of this concern the directors had acted to the best of their judgment, and had done everything in their power to promote their mutual interests. (Applause.)

Mr. Dargan seconded the motion that the report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Mr. John Smith wished to have some explanation with respect to the contract which had been alluded to by the chairman, for the extension of the line to Gorey, and also with respect to the bill which had been lodged in Parliament for the extension from Gorey to Enniscorthy. He was willing to give every credit to the Board for sincerity, and he was also willing to believe that they intended to do what they had promised, but, having found that promises heretofore made by them were forgotten, he had a right to condemn the course they had adopted on the present occasion towards the shareholders. It had been stated by the board that no bill for further extension would be submitted to Parliament until it had previously obtained the approval of the shareholders. The bill for the extension to Gorey had been agreed to, but not a single step taken in reference to it since it had been first submitted to the shareholders were they made aware of. He had reason to believe that the contract advertised was a blind contract, not published for the purpose of inviting competition, for he had been informed that morning, by a most respectable contractor, that he considered it useless to send in tenders, as there was no money to make the line. He, for one, deprecated the system of making the line upon credit. The greater portion of the present time was made in this way, and the consequence was, that they were at the mercy of their creditors, and were obliged to issue 6 per cent. preference shares at a time when every man trembled for the state of the money market. (Hear, hear.) He did not express any opinion upon the expediency or otherwise of making the line to Enniscorthy, but he had, as a shareholder, a right to demand an explanation of the mode in which it was intended to raise the capital. If the board were sincere in telling them that they intended raising it at no higher rate of interest than 5 per cent., why did they not introduce a clause in the bill limiting them to this rate of interest? They all knew that their present preferential six per cent. shares commanded a premium of 30 per cent.; but the shareholders would be astonished when he read for them the statement of the Board of Trade, with reference to the bill now before Parliament, about which they never had been consulted:—"It would seem that, in the present case, the company, although authorised to assign a six per cent. preferential dividend to their new capital—authorised by the Act of 1859—have not been able to dispose of any part of such capital."

Chairman—I only heard of that statement half an hour ago.

Mr. Smith said that some person had deceived the Board of Trade, and he wished to know who it was? He believed the chairman when he stated that he knew nothing about it, but did all the other directors repudiate any knowledge of it?

Mr. Dargan—I do emphatically.

Mr. Joseph Hone—So do I.

The Chairman—Mr. Moore, our secretary, desires me to say that he has not made any communication to the Board of Trade which would authorise them to make such a statement.

Mr. Guinness, the solicitor of the company, said the bill was lodged according to the standing orders of the Board of Trade. They had their own counsel, and they made their report *ex parte*. No statement had been made to the Board of Trade warranting that report.

Mr. Smith—Upon what evidence have they founded that report?

Mr Guinness—Upon the bill which you now hold in your hand.

Mr. Dargan—No document warranting this portion of the report, has been given to them in evidence. It must have been a representation.

Mr. Smith—Who made that representation? Do you think the Board of Trade would have introduced that statement of their own motion?

The Chairman said the solicitor of the company had received instructions to limit, in the case of the two bills, the raising of the capital to 5 per cent. The objectionable clause had been introduced by Lord Redesdale; and the Board of Trade were now anxious to get rid of it.

The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby said the Board of Trade last year took a different view from Lord Redesdale respecting this clause, and they probably made this statement with the view of getting rid of it.

The Chairman said he was an original shareholder to a large amount, and considered his money would ultimately be well invested. There was no shareholder present more anxious than he was to get the money for these extensions at a reasonable per centage. When they commenced their lines they might have some difficulty in getting the money at 5 per cent., but if they once got any portion of them in working order, he had no doubt, unless some unexpected change took place in the money market, they would be able to procure money at a less rate than 5 per cent.

Mr. Smith—Are we now to take it for granted that the solicitor has received instructions to introduce a clause into these bills limiting the rate to 5 per cent?

Chairman—He has received instructions to limit the rate of interest on preference shares to a sum not exceeding 5 per cent., but, of course, this depends upon getting rid of the objectionable clause I have referred to.

Mr. Smith expressed himself satisfied with this assurance. He was of opinion, with regard to the general management of the Wicklow line, that the convenience of the residents along it was not sufficiently attended to, and that the officers required more careful supervision than was at present exercised over them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Samuels called attention to the present inconvenient arrangement of the Kingstown station. They had purchased from the Kingstown line the waiting rooms, ostensibly with the view of converting them into places of refreshment, but they had proved an intolerable nuisance, having become mere eating-houses. With respect to the capital to be raised for the extensions contemplated, he would suggest that if the gentlemen who represented the interests of the Kingstown line on the board wished to exhibit good feeling towards the Wicklow Company, they would lend the £16,000 which they had received from the Wicklow Company, in payment of a half-year's rent in advance, at the same per centage which they were now receiving. (Hear, hear.) The Kingstown directors had got their pound of flesh; and they had now an opportunity of carrying out their professed interest for the welfare of the Wicklow line. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nathaniel Hone observed that the Wicklow Company, as was evident from their accounts, had no reason to complain of the agreement into which they entered with the Kingstown Company. They had, through the instrumentality of the Kingstown Company, made upon the whole year a sum of £6,000, which was now applicable to a dividend. (Hear, hear.)

Chairman—Not altogether from that source, but it has in a great measure contributed to that result.

Mr. Bentley wished that they had more of the Kingstown directors on the board, because they would introduce into it the management which had been so successful in the working of their own line. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Boyle observed that, so far from any difference which existed between the two Boards having been aggravated by having on the Wicklow Board members of the Kingstown Board, he believed that this circumstance had in a great measure conduced to peace and good-will. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bagot suggested that the Wicklow Company should seek for a guarantee from the counties through which their proposed extensions were to pass.

The Chairman said that even though they could, in the present state of the law, obtain a guarantee from the counties, it was most undesirable to do so. It would lead to such trouble and annoyance that he would rather retire from the direction than be a party to consenting to such an arrangement.

Mr. Dargan said that another answer to the suggestion of Mr. Bagot was, that they had used every exertion to get this guarantee, but could not succeed. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said the next business was to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the calls paid on the preference shares, amounting to £3,265 (in addition to the interest, £2,089, on payments in advance of calls, making together about £5,354), leaving a balance of £6,000 to be carried forward to the next account.

Dr. Waller seconded a resolution to this effect, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the next resolution he had to propose was, that the out-going directors, Messrs. Joseph Cowper, William Frederick Darley, Alexander Boyle, and Joseph Hone, jun., be re-elected. Mr. Darley had forwarded to him a letter, stating that the increase of professional duties would prevent him from paying that attention to the interests of the company which he desired; he, therefore, begged to decline putting himself forward for re-election. He (the chairman) would, therefore, only propose the other three gentlemen, leaving it to the shareholders to fill up Mr. Darley's place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tottenham was of opinion that the Wicklow portion of the line required to be represented on the board. He would therefore suggest, that some gentleman resident in the locality should be appointed in place of Mr. Darley.

Mr. O'Brien proposed that Mr. Lawrence Waldron, M.P., should fill the vacant place.

Mr. Greene seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed that Lieutenant-Colonel Tottenham should be the new director. This amendment was put from the chair, and declared lost.

The original resolution was accordingly confirmed.

Andrew H. Bagot, Esq., the retiring auditor, was re-elected.

Colonel Tottenham having been called to the second chair, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Mr. Handcock, and the proceedings terminated.

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The Lifeboat.—On the morning of the 19th, during a gale of wind and heavy squalls, signals of distress were observed from a vessel riding heavily off Fleetwood. The lifeboat recently furnished by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was immediately launched; but, from the heavy sea that was running, she instantly filled and was thrown broadside on the beach. As quickly as possible, the lifeboat was hauled on her transporting carriage. Headed by Captain Wasey, the crew jumped into the boat, and from the peculiar construction of the carriage, were launched with oars in their hands, far beyond the power of the breakers to beat them back. After an hour's hard pull, in the face of a heavy gale and sea, the wreck was reached, and three of the hands were taken off. The master was afterwards hauled on board the lifeboat by means of a line; and all were subsequently landed safely at Fleetwood.

Church of Scotland in Paris.—A meeting was lately held in Paris of Scottish residents and others interested in the success of the Scotch Church established by the General Assembly in that city, from which it appears that the Scotch Church in Paris is struggling with difficulty for existence. The Free Church supports her ministers at Malta, Leghorn, Florence, Nice, Genoa, and we believe in other places on the Continent; and is now exerting herself to build a church at Pau, where she has already established a minister. Yet the Church of Scotland, in common with the Church of England, is enabled to establish her ministers in Continental cities at one-half the cost of Dissenting communities, for, in virtue of the Consular Act, the two Established Churches of the realm are encouraged to expect from Government one-half of their whole yearly expenditure for such purposes.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Copyright of Dramatic Literature in France.—A literary man, of the name of Moras, brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce, on Tuesday, against M. Billion, late director of the Theatre du Cirque, to obtain 2,500f. as damages for the non-representation of a piece in five acts and eighteen tableaux written by him, under the title of "Le Reve de l'Empereur," and which he alleged M. Billion had accepted. The latter, in reply, stated that he had only accepted the piece on the condition that it should be sanctioned by the censorship; but it had been refused by that body. Nor was the refusal, he observed, surprising, inasmuch as the piece represented Napoleon possessing himself of what remained of Moscow after the great fire, then marching triumphantly on St. Petersburg, taking that city, and destroying the Russian empire; next making a descent into England, beating Wellington, sacking London, and effacing Great Britain from the map of the world! The tribunal rejected the action.

Robbery of Communion Plate.—The churchwardens of Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, living at some considerable distance from the church, have been in the habit of leaving the Communion plate at the sexton's house. The plate was locked up in a box, and the sexton, Samuel Hargreaves, kept it in his bedroom. On last Sunday morning he saw the box safe in its usual place by the side of his bed. On Monday afternoon he found the box in his garden, and it is needless to say that the plate was gone. The only time that the house had been left, between Sunday morning and the time of the discovery of the box, was an hour or two on Sunday evening, when the sexton and his daughter locked up the house. On their return they found the door fastened precisely as they had left it, and nothing about the premises to indicate that they had been unlawfully visited. There is not much doubt, however, that it must have been then that the robbery was effected. The police are investigating the affair.

Belfast and Ballymena Railway Bill.—By this bill it is proposed to change the name of the company to "The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company," to enable the company to issue shares in their present capital to the amount of £52,100, for paying off an existing debt of the company to that amount, and to create new shares for raising an additional sum of £70,000 for the general purposes of the undertaking. The bill authorises the company to purchase, in conjunction with the railway from Ballymena to Portrush, which they were authorised to purchase by an act of 1859, the railway authorised by an Act of 1859 to be made by the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine and Portrush Junction Railway Company, to connect the former railway with the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway.

Effects of the Late Frost on Wood Pigeons and Deer in Scotland.—Thousands of wood pigeons have been shot at Dunfermline during the last week, and they were selling at 1d. and 2d. a head. In Inverness-shire the deer have deserted the hills and have been forced into the low country to keep themselves alive.

## Law Intelligence.

### ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Walsh *v.* Kelly.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Dillon, appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and moved that the respondents, and all persons acting under them, might be ordered to deliver to the petitioner certain lands situate in the county Galway, and consisting of in or about 60 acres, and that should the court refuse such motion they (the respondents) might be restrained from setting up at the action of ejectment now pending any outstanding legal estate, or any estate acquired by them since the service of a certain notice in the cause. The object of the application was to enable the petitioner to obtain the benefit of a decretal order made in May last by the Master of the Rolls, and which the respondents endeavoured to prevent him from getting. It appears that in July, 1858, the petitioner, Walsh, entered into an agreement with Michael Kelly, junior, in relation to the 60 acres, to take them from him for a period of five years, commencing from the 1st November, 1859, and expiring on the 1st November, 1863, at a rent of £73 1s. 4d. Upon the 11th January, 1859, the petitioner filed a bill against this Michael Kelly, to obtain the specific performance of that contract. To this bill Kelly put in a long answering affidavit, and a person of the name of Martin Hughes filed an affidavit in the nature of evidence to support the case set up by him (Kelly). The matter came on for hearing on the 30th of April last, and the Master of the Rolls allowed it to stand over to the 14th of May, when a decree was made, declaring Walsh (petitioner) entitled to specific performance of the agreement in question. It appeared that prior to the entering into this agreement, a mortgage was made by Kelly to a person named Kirby, in regard to whom the proceedings in the suit were to be without prejudice. It was now sought to prevent Kelly, and his evidence Hughes, from relying upon the title of this mortgagee, for the purpose of defeating the legal proceedings which the petitioner had been obliged to institute to obtain the benefit of the decree.

The Master of the Rolls directed the matter to be set down for hearing early next term, when the petitioner could apply to have it specially fixed, and for a "viva voce" examination of witnesses. The present motion should stand over; in the meantime, all questions of costs reserved.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. P. Blake, Q.C., and Dillon.

Counsel for the Respondents—Messrs. Frederick Walsh, Q.C., and Duggan.

### COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Colonel Charles Knox *v.* Edward Hornsby.

The Solicitor-General stated the case. The plaintiff is a gentleman of very high position, and possessed of extensive property in the county Mayo, being the proprietor of the town of Ballinrobe, and High Sheriff of the county Mayo. The defendant is Mr. Hornsby, representing the Board of Works in the action, which is instituted, under the following circumstances, to recover a sum of £500, which the plaintiff alleges is held from him:—It appears that for a long time Colonel Knox has had as tenant upon his property a Mr. Courtney Kenny, who in and before 1850 was the owner of three several mills in the neighbourhood of the River Robe—a bleach, a flour, and a manor mill; all of which were held by him as tenant to Colonel Knox, for various periods. In 1850, the defendant undertook certain drainage operations, and for this purpose it became necessary to make some changes in the river. At this time there was a weir higher up the stream called the Abbey Weir, which it was necessary to remove, together with other structures. This necessarily involved the lowering of the water, and an interference with Mr. Kenny's mills, more especially with the flour and manor; and that gentleman got into communication with the Board of Works upon the subject. Their engineer, Mr. Mulvany, came down from Dublin, and, having inspected the premises, an arrangement was entered into between the parties, which was in substance that the commissioners should take, out and out, the bleach mill; that they should, while removing the Abbey Weir, deepen the river, so as to give a sufficient fall for the working of the flour mill; and that the working power of the manor mill should not be interfered with. This agreement was entered into by written contract between Mr. Mulvany, on the part of the commissioners; Mr. Kenny on his own behalf, Colonel Knox, sen., and another party. It appears that so far as Colonel Knox (plaintiff's father) and Mr. Kenny were concerned, this contract was fully carried out. With the defendants the matter was, however, different. The Abbey Weir was removed, and the river deepened so as to prove satisfactory to the flour mill; but it turned out that what was good for this was bad for the manor mill; inasmuch as the fall did not supply it. The result was, that Mr. Kenny was thrown into great difficulty. He remonstrated with the commissioners, and it was then agreed that the tail-race should be lowered. This was not successful either. The consequence of this position of affairs was, that Mr. Kenny was obliged to file a cause petition to compel the commissioners to carry out their contract. This petition was dismissed. The commissioners wrote to Colonel Knox, informing him that a Mr. Tighe had offered a sum of £500 for a new mill site and water power, and that, by Act of Parliament, they were compelled to give him the choice of accepting this offer. Colonel Knox agreed to take them if they could tell him where they were. A letter was written in reply the commissioners, stating that they would give him the water-power, but could not dispose of Mr. Tighe's mill site. Mr. Kenny purchased the water power for the £500, and the action was now brought to to recover that amount, he (Kenny) not being able to make use of such water power, inasmuch as he would be liable to an action by Mr. Tighe, should he interfere with the tail-race.

The evidence given by the different witnesses was of a purely technical character, and occupied the court the entire day.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for plaintiff—The Solicitor-General; Mr. Robinson, Q.C.; and Mr. Buchannan.

Counsel for defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Mr. Serjeant Lawson; and Mr. Michael Morris.

### CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—Yesterday.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

White *v.* Gahagan and others.

Mr. Michael Morris applied on behalf of the defendants in this case, for liberty to exhibit interrogatories to the plaintiff, and that the time for pleading should be extended until they were answered. The actions were brought by the plaintiffs as endorsees of bills of exchange for £35 each, to which the defendants were acceptors. It was alleged that the defendants signed their acceptances to blank bills, at the solicitation of other parties, at the last election for Athlone, and that they never heard of the drawer to said bills, nor had they any dealings with the plaintiffs.

The Court granted the motion.

Plunket *v.* Jordan.

In this case Mr. Malley applied for liberty to make a consent a rule of court, although not signed by the plaintiff's attorney; or for liberty to mark judgment for the defendant. Counsel stated that this was an action of replevin, brought for a distress of the plaintiff's cow for the small sum of £2, rent due by the plaintiff to defendant as his landlord. Another action, where the rent was only £3 10s., was brought by the same attorney for an uncle of the plaintiff, in the Common Pleas, last term, when the Lord Chief Justice condemned, in strong terms, the misconduct of the attorney in bringing such actions in the superior courts, and the jury found a verdict for the defendant. After the plaintiff in this action heard the observations of the Chief Justice, he went to the defendant's attorney, signed a consent that judgment should be entered for the defendant, and that his attorney should refund a sum of £12 which the plaintiff gave him on an undertaking that it should be repaid if the defendant succeeded. Counsel now abandoned that part of the consent, and asked for liberty to mark judgment on the consent so signed by the plaintiff. He argued that the court had the consent of the plaintiff himself to act upon, and that the attorney should not be allowed to obstruct his client's wishes.

Mr Walter Bourke, Q.C., for the attorney, submitted the motion was ridiculous and *transhannon*—(laughter)—that the defendant's attorney, having got the plaintiff to sign a consent for him in the absence of his attorney, wanted now to get the money which the plaintiff had paid in discharge of his costs; that he (counsel) intended next term to apply to set aside the verdict, and therefore he was not bound by anything the Chief Justice had stated; and the motion was wholly unsustainable, as the plaintiff could enter a rule to change.

Mr. Malley—Only on payment of costs, which would prevent us from marking judgment until complied with.

The Court gave leave to the defendant to serve a notice for liberty to mark judgment only, grounded on the documents referred to.

M'Cullagh *v.* the Belfast and County Down Railway Company.

Mr. Lowry on behalf of the defendants in this case, moved that the plaintiff might be ordered to furnish further particulars, pursuant to the 4th section of Lord Campbell's Act, which required that a particular description should be given of the party bringing the action. The action was instituted by the plaintiff, the widow of a man who was killed by one of the defendant's omnibuses, to recover damages for loss occasioned by his death, which deprived her of means of support. Counsel stated, that substantially the defendants had not been furnished with any particulars at all.

His Lordship extended the time for pleading until Wednesday next, the defendants undertaking to take short notice of trial.

Lord Plunket *v.* Prendergast and others.

In this case Mr. Concannon, on behalf of the plaintiff, the Lord Bishop of Tuam, moved to have the issues settled. The action, which will be tried at the next assizes, is one of ejectment on the title, and there are no less than 59 defendants who have individually set up defences to the action. The plaintiff tendered one issue—namely, whether he was entitled to the possession of the lands or not, and counsel submitted that was the only and proper issue to be tried.

Mr. Walter Bourke, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Jordan, appeared on behalf of the defendants, and contended the issue as suggested by the plaintiff's counsel, was not a proper one. The issue proposed by the defendants was whether Lord Plunket was entitled to such portions of the property in the occupation of the defendants Prendergast and others who had taken defence to the action.

Mr. Justice Ball inquired if there was any objection that on the trial the case of each tenant, if necessary, should be sent to the jury separately?

Mr. Bourke said that was precisely what they wished.

Mr. Concannon said the defendants were all November tenants, and the plaintiff's title against them was a conveyance from the Landed Estates Court. They had all different defences, and there was no objection to them setting them up.

Mr. Justice Ball said he apprehended the judge at the trial would require that the case of each tenant should be sent to the jury separately, for the purpose of avoiding any confusion.

Mr. Concannon said there was but one question for the jury—namely, the title of the plaintiff, and there were 51 defences to that.

Mr. Justice Ball said it was quite clear that the defendants were entitled to make a separate case, as the judge on the trial would not allow 51 cases to be sent to the jury to dispose of *in globo*.

Mr. Jordan said it was quite possible that every one of the tenants would appear by a separate counsel, and he respectfully submitted every one of them was entitled to raise a separate issue.

His Lordship directed that the issue as furnished by the plaintiff should stand, costs to be costs in the cause.

### LIBEL.

The Rev. Patrick Lavelle *v.* John Bole, proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution*.

Mr. Dowse appeared on behalf of the defendant in this case, for liberty to plead double matter. He moved on the affidavit of Mr. John Bole. The action was instituted by Mr. Lavelle, the Roman Catholic priest of Partry, to recover damages from the defendant, the proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution*, for an article contained in that paper of the 3rd of May, 1859, and for a poem purporting to be a biography of Mr. Lavelle's life, contained in the *Constitution* of the 7th May, 1859, which the plaintiff alleged were libellous, and calculated to hold him up to ridicule. The summons and plaint set out at length the alleged libels.

Mr. Justice Ball inquired the nature of them?

Mr. Dowse said, the first appeared on the 3rd May last, in a leading article headed—"Father Lavelle, the Would-be Martyr," and it ran as follows:—"We did imagine that that troublesome, turbulent little personage, called Father Lavelle, when he was disappointed in securing the martyr's crown by a state prosecution, would have remained obscure even for a short period of time, but he seems resolved on earning notoriety amongst his native mountains, with a more profitable result than he won in his Patrick's-day's freak in the Parisian capital, which could no longer contain the 'two Richards;' and, accordingly the less powerful, but not more pretentious, Father Pat was sent by that despot Nap. to revisit the bogs of Mayo. (Laughter.) We, some time since, published a series of letters from the pen of the Rev. W. Plunket, in reply to the impudent and groundless charges made by this busy-body, relative to the Lord Bishop Plunket's dealings with his tenants, in which an utter refutation was given to the malignant representations of that worthy successor of Father Ward, of horse-devouring notoriety, and having disposed of the misstatements of this dignified cleric, the Rev. Mr. Plunket most properly and wisely declined further controversy; and we reiterate that we then thought we were to have no more of Mr. Lavelle's violent outcry about 'Soupers,' and such like disgusting rhodomontade. Counsel did not read the entire of the article, but proceeded to say that the second libel was alleged to be contained in the *Constitution* of the 7th May, 1859, and was as follows:—

"Biography of Abbe Lavelle: by Father G. M., the author of unpublished works on the Round Towers of Ireland.

> "Would you know who the Abbe is and was?
> I will show you his life as it were in a glass:
> He is a pigmy by birth, with a Frenchified face,
> A pugilist born, who can ne'er be at peace.
> Boasting and lying are paltry things,
> And begging epistles but venial sins;
> His only vocation, when amongst the French nation,
> Was mocking priests and sacred things." (Laughter.)

Counsel was proceeding to read the entire of the composition, amidst a good deal of amusement, when

Mr. Justice Ball said it was unnecessary to read it at length.

Mr. Dowse said they sought to plead several pleas of justification. They alleged that as to the greater part of the charges they were true. One of the allegations was that Mr. Lavelle pulled down the stones and sticks from a certain house, and carried them to a neighbouring monastery—(laughter)—and the justification to the allegation was that it was true. Another allegation was, that plaintiff was a turbulent and troublesome person, and they set out his letters to the *Nation* and *Telegraph* newspapers, and his alleged expressions towards the Bishop of Tuam, stating the curse of the Almighty would fall on him, and that his wife would be left a widow, &c. They alleged he did conduct himself improperly in the Irish College of Paris, in reference to the President, Dr. Miley; and they alleged that all the facts and circumstances, as set forth, should be taken as a justification to the statements alleged to be libellous.

The Court granted the motion, with liberty to plead several defences,

## POLICE INTELIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A young lad, named Patrick Gorman, of 34, Wellington-quay, was brought up in custody of Constable 124 B, charged with having been disorderly, by pelting stones at Temple Bar, between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 23rd instant.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 5s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Patrick Byrne, a labourer, aged 19, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, for begging, in Grafton-street, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 23rd instant.

Peter Clarke, of 5, South Gloucester-street, coal-porter was brought up in custody of Joseph Byrne, 180 B, charged with being drunk and disorderly, in South Gloucester-street, between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 23rd inst. Also, with assaulting him while in the discharge of his duty, by tearing his uniform top-coat and trousers.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Mary Milner, who lives with her grandfather, at George's-lane, was brought up on remand, charged with having, on the 6th inst., concealed the birth of her infant son—She was committed for tiial to the County Sessions.

Mary Jane Peters was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a purse from Mrs. Jane Cockburn's pocket, at the Drogheda Railway Terminus, on the 16th inst.—She was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Michael Tighe was brought up in charge of the police, charged with the unlawful possession of two and a half pounds of suet, and offering the same for sale at a shop in Dorset-street.—Remanded.

Wm. Leonard, a soldier, was charged by a respectable female, with assaulting her on two occasions in the neighbourhood of Britain-street. From the evidence it appeared, that he wrote a letter to her, accusing her of jilting him, and threatening to have her life. It is supposed that the prisoner is labouring under the effects of temporary insanity.— He was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

## THE GARTAN SHEEP CASE—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

When the report of the alleged destruction of sheep upon Mr. Adair's mountain of Gartan found its way to the public, a short time ago, the *Standard* was the first journal in Derry to demand a searching investigation, as we had good reason for distrusting both the fact reported, and the careless manner in which matters of a similar kind have been frequently disposed of. On Thursday last, the required investigation took place at Churchhill, near Letterkenny, before John Stewart, Esq., J.P., of Gartan House; John Chambers, Esq., J.P., Fox-Hall, Letterkenny; and Theobald A. Dillon, Esq., R.M., Donegal. James Murray, Mr. Adair's land-steward, was examined, but all the account he could give was, that in October last he had 492 sheep, and in January he could find only 375, and allowing twenty to have died from natural causes, he concluded that the remainder had been maliciously destroyed, as there was a bad feeling in the country against Mr. Adair! In his cross-examination, this witness repeatedly contradicted himself, and was proved by other witnesses both to have concealed the truth, and to have shown no anxiety to aid the police in searching for the missing sheep, while a considerable number of skins, about which he had kept silence, were found in his house. The police, it will be recollected, discovered amongst the mountains the bodies of between sixty and seventy of the missing animals, which had evidently perished from the inclemency of the weather, and Sub-Inspector Hemsworth repeatedly offered to produce testimony to the extraordinary fact that on a former occasion, a man in Mr. Adair's employment had been seen hunting down sheep with dogs, and burying them in a hole! It is needless to go at length into the details of this case, which, during the proceedings, members of the bench did not scruple to characterise in strong language adapted to their conviction of its merits. The following is a copy of the decision adopted by the magistrates, viz:—

"The bench are unanimously of opinion that no sheep belonging to Mr. Adair were maliciously injured or done away with; and, through the able assistance of the Sub-Inspector and the Constabulary under his command, we find that sixty-six sheep have been found dead from the inclemency of the weather, as there was no mark of injury on them."

This startling transaction will, we hope, have the effect of inducing future caution in regard to missing animals, for whose malicious destruction no rational motive can be assigned on the one side, while a very obvious temptation may exist on the other.—*Londonderry Standard.*

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The American Whale Fishery.—Referring to the American whale fishery for 1859, the "Peterhead Sentinel" says:—"The result is not so satisfactory as we had anticipated; indeed, it will be seen that there are indications of a gradual decline. Going back seven years, we find that the number of vessels was nearly 670; on the 1st Jan., 1860, it was only 571, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 54 vessels, with an aggregate of 18,066 tons; and it is calculated that there will be as great a falling off during the current year. The whole imports for 1859 were as follows:—Sperm, 9,141 tons; whale, 19,041 tons; bone, 1,923,850lb. From this it appears that there has been an excess over the year 1858—in sperm of 946 tons; whale, 819 tons; and in bone, 383,250lb. The exports of oil and bone were:—Sperm, 5,221 tons; whale, 818 tons; and bone, 1,707,929lb. This shows that the export of oil in 1859 largely exceeds that of 1858, while that of whale has been light. As regards prices, the average of whale oil was, in 1858, 2s. 3d., and in 1859, 2s. 0½d. per gallon. During the same periods the prices in this country were respectively 2s. 9d. and 2s. 5d. per gallon. In America sperm oil, in 1858, was 5s. 5d.; and in 1859, 5s. 8d, per gallon, against 7s. to 8s. in this country. There is a steady and increasing demand for sperm oil, we are informed, both in America and Europe, and it is calculated that the price will go on increasing."

The "International" Prize Fight.—At the Isle of Ely Sessions, the chief constable, in his report to the magistrates, observed—"A prize fight for the so-called championship of England is advertised to take place on the 16th of April, between an Englishman and an American. These disgraceful exhibitions could hardly take place in this locality if the directors of the railway were to follow the example of the South-Eastern directors, and refuse the combatants and their friends special trains." The chief constable also, addressing the magistrates, said he should like steps to be taken to prevent the belligerents visiting the isle. During the last five years, he added, the local police expenses incurred solely on account of prize fights had been in 1855, £3 11s. 11d.; 1856, £6 1s. 6d.; 1857, £5 8s. 3d.; 1858, £3 7s. 4d.; 1859, £3 1s. 5d.,—making a total of £21 10s. 5d. The locality selected for the approaching fight is at the junction of three counties, near Littleport, and he suggested that a letter should be written to the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, asking them not to grant a special train for the purpose of conveying the parties down. It was resolved that this should be done.

A letter from Genoa announces the death of the well-known painter, Raffet.

## YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

### DEPUTATION OF ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE POPE.

The Pope has received a deputation of English residents and visiters at Rome, to present an address of condolence and sympathy. The deputation was headed by Cardinal Wiseman, and consisted of 122 gentlemen and 55 ladies.

The *Post* states, a remarkable feature in this demonstration was the almost total absence of Irishmen, who appear not to have been invited, from some preconcerted intention. Not even Dr. Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, was present.

### SEIZURE OF NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA.

The *Times* announces in its columns that it has been suppressed throughout the Austrian Empire. The copies which arrived by post have been seized, and it is proclaimed that the journal will no longer be suffered to enter Austrian territory.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Channel fleet, consisting of the Royal Albert, and eight other ships, left Portland at noon yesterday, under sail for Lisbon.

In the Mincing-lane markets business continues dull, and at the public tea sales, yesterday, medium congous declined ½d. per lb.

The silk manufacturers have put forth a statement to show that the French Treaty places them, as respects access to the French markets, in a position worse than that in which they previously stood. The French Government may not only charge the existing rates on English silk, but increase the same from about 30 to over 300 per cent., while French silks in England will be absolutely free.

The *Times* anticipates an era of extraordinary development of prosperity, from the progress of free trade principles, if France be imitated by Germany, Italy, and America. There is no reason why Lancashire should not double its number of looms within the next five years. The cutlers have the same brilliant prospect before them. Sheffield will have as near an approach to free trade as can be expected, when two nations must continue to raise something by indirect taxation. In the north there is hardly a branch of manufacture that will not receive an impetus from the tariff.

The Carlow election petition has been withdrawn.

The Select Committee of Inquiry into the Laws affecting Merchant Shipping have appointed Mr. Milner Gibson chairman.

A prospectus has been issued of a Buenos Ayres Railway, capital £150,000. It is to run 50 miles from the city. The Government guarantees 7 per cent. for 20 years.

### THE LOSS OF THE ONDINE.

Yesterday (Thursday), nine sailors, constituting a portion of the crew of this ill-fated vessel, arrived at the North-wall by the (s.s.) Times, from Plymouth. Up to the present there has been no account whatever of the captain of the steamer Ondine, or those by whom he was accompanied. There is every reason to fear that they all perished shortly after leaving the sinking vessel on Sunday morning, as it was blowing fresh and a heavy sea running at the time.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

On Tuesday, Captain S. Morton, of Corolanty, Shinrone, was sworn in as a Magistrate of the King's County, at the petty sessions of Shinrone, before Colonel Westenra, Ralph Smith, and Thomas Brereton, Esqrs., R.M.

### SHIPPING

Queenstown.—Arrived — Wensleydale, St. Domingo; Marcella, Patagonia; Nuova Elise, Georgia; Edmond, Callao; Glasgow (s.s.) Liverpool, for New York. Off—Londesboro', Genoa, went to Bristol.

### THE NEW POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.

On to-morrow the first of the new steamers, to be called the Ulster, now constructing for the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, to enable them to carry out their recent contract with the Post-office authorities for the conveyance of the mails between Holyhead and Kingstown, will be launched from the building yard of Mr. John Laird, the eminent shipbuilder, of Birkenhead. This vessel is expected to be not only one of the fastest but also one of the handsomest steamships afloat. Like all the others now on the stocks building for the same service, she is to be of 2,000 tons burthen, with nominal horse power of 750, and to attain an average speed of 20 miles an hour. She will have oscillating engines, and her paddle-wheels will have feather floats. Her length all over is 350 feet, depth of hold 30 feet, breadth of beam 35 feet, and draught of water 12 to 13 feet. She will have 4 funnels and only 2 masts. The ceremony of christening will be performed by the Marchioness of Chandos, and it is expected that the noble marquis, her husband, will, with a distinguished circle of the *elite* of London and Dublin, be present. A splendid *dejeuner* will be provided on the occasion to the noble visiters by Mr. Laird. Two other vessels for this service, of the same size, rate of speed, &c., as the Ulster, are in a forward state of completion, and the fourth, building in Blackwall, is well forward.

### FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The *Independance Belge* was seized to-day for some offensive remark, to the effect that Napoleon III. had cooled in his ardour towards the consolidation of the North Italy Kingdom, seeking thereby to mark his displeasure at the cavils about Savoy raised up in England (in the Lords House), and indignant at so paltry a concession to France being made a handle by the partisans of Austria for assailing his Italian policy.

The chances of war early in spring are becoming daily stronger, to judge from the growl of the Vienna semi-official papers, and the tenor of what falls from the rather unguarded lips of Count de Rechberg. The accumulation of troops behind the Mincio, and on the north bank of the Po, while a *bona fide* Austrian army is in constant transmission by steam from Trieste to Ancona, betokens a desperate effort. The French army of occupation is on the alert, and further supplies of all kinds have been ordered. Marshal Vaillant was conspicuous at the various municipal festivals with which Milan has welcomed her Piedmontese Sovereign, and the most cordial feeling exists between the armies of Piedmont, France, and Central Italy.

The demoralisation and discontent among the forces which Naples has accumulated on the Roman frontier, in Abruzzi, has become manifest in the seizure, by royal order, of some 200 rank and file, with petty officers, all suspected of treason, and whose transfer to the prisons of Pantellaria and to Fort St. Elmo it is impossible to keep secret. Not the slightest dependence can be placed either on the courage or the fidelity of this mass of troops, which is without commissariat, and in a most deplorable state of inefficiency, amid dreary bivouacs in a most inclement season. General Fanti's military arrangements form a striking contrast, the divisions encamped at Rimini and around Bologna being adequately cared for and in the best fighting trim.

The *Ostdeutsche Post* is highly annoyed at the French official statements attributing the Papal loss of Romagna to the Austrians having deliberately abandoned their posts at Ancona and Bologna, and in a panic withdrawn the garrisons. The Vienna organ replies, that though the Pope's territory was declared neutral, no reliance could be placed on France's respect for such neutrality; and the army landing at Leghorn under young Jerome would have made prisoners of the entire corps, cutting off their retreat.

Mention of Jerome brings me to a matter of which you will find no trace in newspapers, as it has hitherto been confined to diplomacy, or only discussed in high official circles. It refers to the quondam kingdom of Westphalia, created by Napoleon I. in favour of his youngest brother (now extant), and formed out of several dozens of small sovereignties, including some prince bishoprics, and other mediæval remains. This new European Power, forming an important element in the "Confederation of the Rhine," and long recognised by Germanic as well as other Continental States, forming alliances (one matrimonial with the house of Wirtemberg), and admitted into the freemasonry of kingcraft, contracted a loan on the open markets for the very moderate figure of £400,000, or 20 millions of francs, of which amount it paid off a part, leaving 16 millions yet due to the public creditors, who had a mortgage on the territory and revenues of that kingdom. Now the Allied Powers dissolved that monarchy, of which Hesse Cassel was the capital, and distributed it in shares to Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse. None of these States would assume their part of the liabilities of Westphalia, and in 1843 they were shabby enough to form an alliance offensive and defensive against their clamorous creditors. The Frankfort Diet, as in duty bound, declared itself incompetent, but the defrauded lenders have just met at Berlin, and (18th Feb.) mean an appeal to France, England, and Russia, as parties to the settlement of 1815.

There has been some talk of the new king coming to terms with his uncle, the Prince of Capua. I can only say that we have Penelope and her husband here, on precisely the old footing. *Le Nord*, in a letter from Rome (Feb. 14), brings us a joke which is too good to be invented, and bears the stamp of reality. The correspondent, seeing Pio Nono's carriage at the gates of the Sapienza (University), asked what was the matter? *Signor Canonico*, said he to a sort of monsignor, *che fa il Papa?* Answer—*Viene per visitar il gabinetto di fisica e metafisica*, viz., "his Holiness is come to inspect the specimens of geology and *metaphysics*!"

## THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on the present relations of these two personages:—

A feeling is abroad that the Emperor is very desirous of coming to an arrangement with the Pope, such as would satisfy "moderate men," and avert the total separation of the Romagnas. The circular of M. Thouvenel led some people to think, and, I believe, not incorrectly, that a scheme of the kind was in contemplation; and it is now said that a vicariate and lay government would to a certain extent appease the discontented. The clerical party, however, will not admit that the Pope will or can consent to any compromise whatever—that not only he will not give up the Romagna, but will not be persuaded into anything even like reasonable reform under compulsion; while it is pretty certain that the Romagnols themselves will not listen to any thing short of total separation and annexation to Piedmont. The matter is extremely complicated all admit, and I believe the Emperor himself is as much puzzled as any one. The usual instructions for Lent from the Bishops are read in the churches of France. In the Paris churches the *Mandment* of the Archbishop was read last Sunday, and in it the Encyclical Letter, which denounced the pamphlet "*Pie IX. et le Congres*" as the work of a hypocrite, is spoken of as "admirable." The Emperor is most desirous of having something satisfactory to announce about Rome in his speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 1st of March, and everything will be done in the meantime towards that end.

It is impossible to say how these negociations will end. Rome, knowing that her strength is in her very weakness, may show more inflexibility as she sees the hesitation to come to extremity with her, and the late circular of M. Billault to the prefects, which you published on Monday, though spoken of by some moderate persons, certainly not governmental, as moderate and even respectful, is, on the other hand, taken as an unfavourable symptom. All I can say is, that the efforts towards an arrangement are not yet exhausted, and there are even a few persons—over-sanguine probably—who do not despair of success.

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The Legal Appointment.—Mr. Coffey is appointed to the Chairmanship of Westmeath, and not to that of the Queen's County, as previously stated.

Death of Dr. Carlile, Professor Queen's College.—With very sincere regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Hugh Carlile, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Belfast. This lamentable event took place on Wednesday, and, though it cannot be regarded as altogether unexpected, it will be the occasion of very deep sorrow and very general regret in private and public society. Dr. Carlile had latterly been, we believe, in a declining state of health, and the recent death, at Newcastle, of his brother, who was well known and much esteemed here, was a great shock to him, and considerably affected his nervous system. Of the intellectual abilities and professional attainments of the deceased gentleman it is almost unnecessary to speak. In his public capacity he was both diligent and successful, and in his decease the Belfast Queen's College sustains a serious loss. In his social and family connexions Dr. Carlile will be greatly missed, and very deeply and deservedly regretted.—*Northern Whig.*

Fatal Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred on Thursday morning at the mills of the Messrs. Bergin, at Tancraft, near Roscrea. A very well-conducted nice young lad, aged fifteen years, named Denis Brien, whose father is herd of Mr. Jackson, Laurel-hill, when in the act of oiling the logs of the mill wheel, was accidentally drawn in amongst the machinery, and instantly killed before he could be extricated, his brains having been dashed out and his face fearfully mutilated. An inquest was held in the afternoon of the same day, by George Heenan, Esq., coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Death from Suffocation.—A very melancholy case of death from suffocation occurred at Clongall, county Carlow, on Tuesday last. A poor woman, named Connor, whilst in a fit of apoplexy, fell into a small pool of water, and was suffocated immediately.

Railway Accidents.—A Parliamentary return issued this morning shows that the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes on all the railways in the United Kingdom, during the half-year ended December 31, was—117 killed and 266 injured. In the corresponding half-year of 1858, the killed were 133, and the injured 381. Of those killed last half-year, 93 lost their lives in England and Wales, 18 in Scotland, and 6 in Ireland, 158 were injured in England and Wales, 93 in Scotland, and 15 in Ireland. The total number of passengers killed during the half-year on all the railways in the United Kingdom was 20 only (against 31 in the corresponding half of 1858), and the injured 229. The rest were servants of the company or of contractors, persons crossing, &c. Sixteen of the passengers killed or injured are stated by the return to have met with their death or injuries from "their own misconduct or want of caution." The length of railway open on the 31st of December, 1859, was 7,309 miles in England and Wales, 1,269 miles in Scotland, and 1,427 miles in Ireland, making a total of 10,001 miles against 9,234 miles in the corresponding half-year of 1858.

Clerkship of the Crown for Westmeath.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. William Mooney, of Ballyglass, Mullingar, and of Westmoreland-street, Dublin, to the office of Clerk of the Crown for the county Westmeath, vacant by the demise of Mr. Green.

Large Sale.—The whole of the late Mr. James Murphy's (of Mount Merrion) draught and riding horses, amounting to thirty lots, were sold by auction at Sewell's Repository, Lower Mount-street, yesterday, and realised good prices. His favourite riding horse, Western Star, sold for one hundred and sixty-five guineas.

State of Crime in Waterford.—There is not in the city prison a single prisoner for trial at the coming assize, and there are only four in the county gaol.

At a meeting of the students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, the Earl of Airlie (the present rector), Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Panmure have been nominated as candidates for the office of Lord Rector.

The other day, Henry Lyons, a seaman on board her Majesty's steam sloop Vesuvius, now in the basin at Woolwich Dockyard, got drunk, and in order to escape the punishment of flogging went on shore and laid himself down in one of the sheds, where he was next morning found dead, death resulting from exposure to cold.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

### BIRTHS.

Aylmer—February 23, at Donadea Castle, the wife of Gerald G. Aylmer, Esq., of a daughter.

Carroll—February 20, at 86, Rathmines-road, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Carroll, of a son.

De Renzy—January 9, at Umballa, India, the wife of Annesley C. C. De Renzy, Esq., Bengal Army, of a daughter.

Pettiward—February 20, at Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettiward, of a daughter.

Potterton—February 21, at Ballatalvin, county Meath, the wife of William Potterton, Esq., of a son.

Rotheram—February 21, at Belview, county of Meath, the wife of Morgan T. Rotheram, Esq., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Clarke and Driscoll—February 21, at Clonakilty, by the Rev. A. B. Hallowell, assisted by the Rev. Robert Olliver, brother-in-law to the bride, Thomas Palmer, second son of John Clarke, Esq., of Belmont, Carlow, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late George Driscoll, Esq., of Clonakilty.

Richards and Fearon—February 23, at Saint Peter's Church, by the Rev. George A. F. Patton, John B. Richards, son of John Richards, Esq., of Leicestershire, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Henry Johnson Fearon, Esq., of 88, Fearon's Buildings, Upper Rathmines.

Shuter and Holmes—February 21, in St. Mary's Church, James C. Shuter, Esq., only son of the late John Shuter, Esq., Dungannon, county Tyrone, to Eleanor Frances Carleton, eldest daughter of the late William Holmes, Esq., Barnhill House, Stewartstown, and late Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county Tyrone.

Thursby and Williams—February 21, at Saint James' Church, Piccadilly, John Hardy Thursby, late 90th Light Infantry, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Williams, R.E., and niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

White and Roberts—February 21, at Passage West, by the Rev. T. T. Hallaran, incumbent of the parish, Robert Hedges Eyre White, Esq., junior, of Glengarriffe Castle, to Minnie d'Esterre, youngest daughter of the late John Roberts, Esq.

### DEATHS.

Bury—February 18, of bronchitis, at her residence, Clarendon-square, Leamington, in the 82nd year of her age, Hester, last surviving daughter of Phineas Bury, Esq., of Curragh Bridge, county Limerick, and of Little Island, county Cork, and sister of the late Phineas Bury, Esq.

Cahill—February 21, in this city, Mrs. Mary Cahill, relict of John Cahill, Esq., of Wood Park, county Galway, aged 84, and sister of the late Colonel Francis French Staunton, C.B., of the Bombay Army.

Davis—February 22, at 121, Upper Rathmines, Mrs. Frances Davis, aged 79, sincerely, deeply, and deservedly regretted.

Evans—February 18, died suddenly in this city, Lieut. John Evans, H.P., 28th Foot. He served in the Peninsula with the 28th, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle Nive Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he has received the war medal with eight clasps.

Greene—February 21, at Beaufort Lodge, Kingstown, William Greene, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county of Westmeath, second surviving son of the late Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin.

Lloyd—February 18, at her residence, Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk, Letitia, daughter of the late Colonel Lloyd, of Bawdeswell Hall, and sister of the late Guy Lloyd, Esq., of Croghan, county Roscommon.

O'Keefe—February 22, at her residence in Upper Leeson-street, most deeply regretted by her relatives and a large circle of her acquaintance, Letitia, relict of Charles O'Keefe, of Diswillstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq., for many years Registrar of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and daughter of the late George Yelverton, of Belle Isle, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. Her remains will be removed to the family vault at Rathfarnham, on Monday, the 27th, at nine o'clock.

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